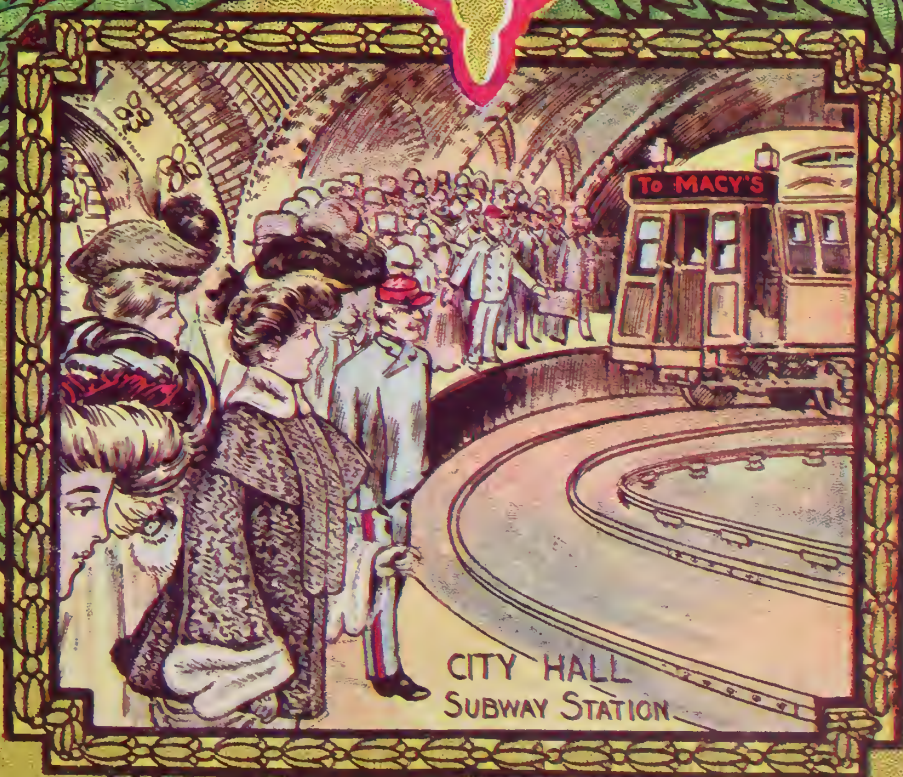
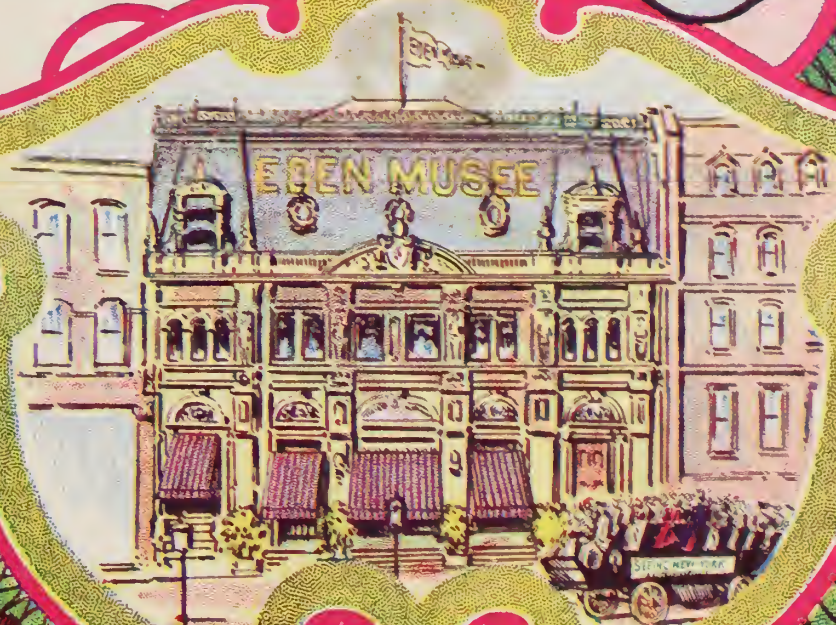


MONTHLY CATALOGUE
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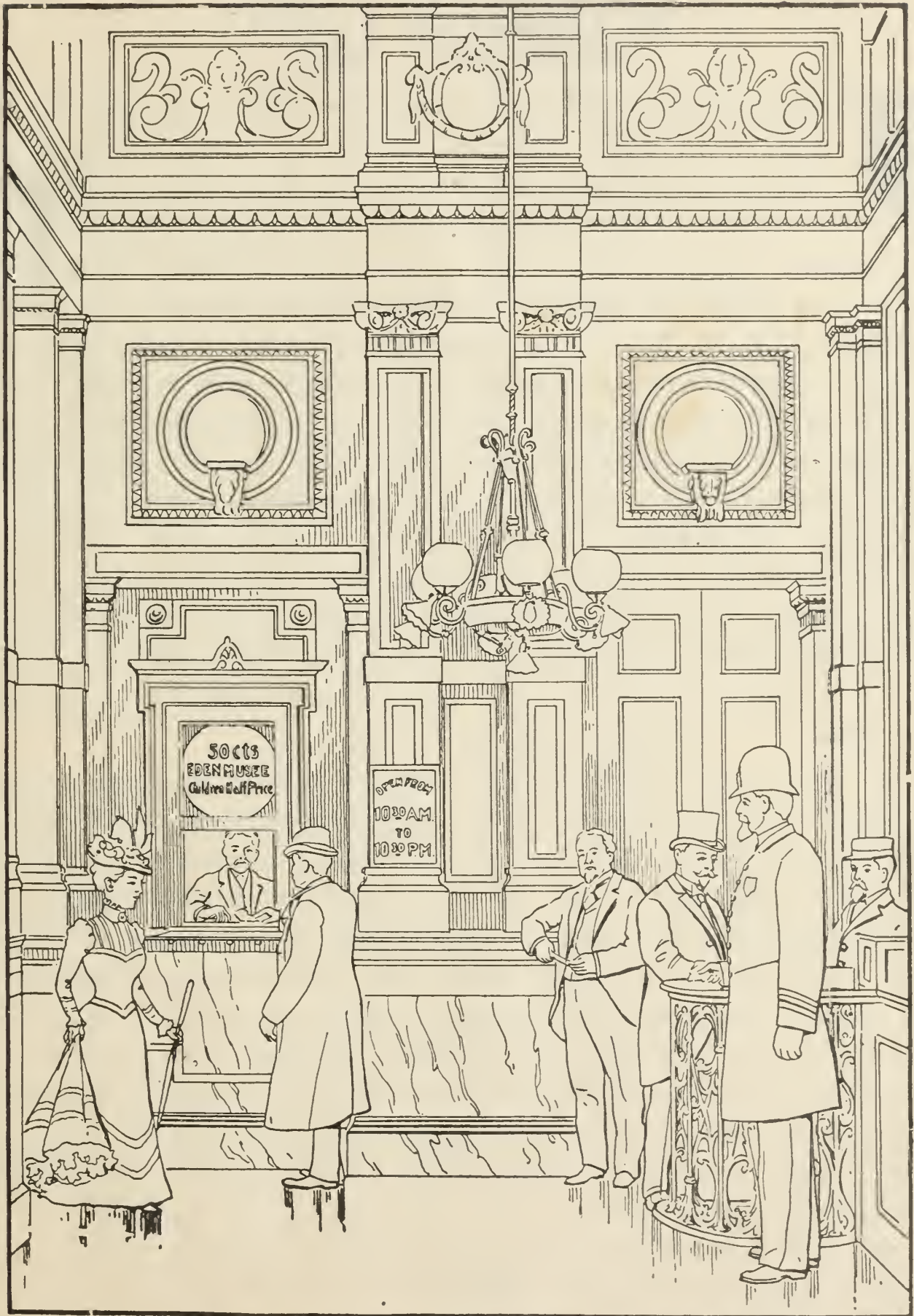
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EVER
DURS

EDEN MUSÉE.

ERECTED 1883.



APRIL 1905.

INTRODUCTORY.



THE founders of the EDEN MUSÉE had a higher object in view than that alone of establishing a profitable commercial enterprise. It was their intention to open a Temple of Art without a rival in this country, affording to all an opportunity for instruction, amusement and recreation, without risk of coming into contact with anything or anybody that was vulgar or offensive. For children and young people, particularly, the Eden Musée will prove a constant source of enjoyment and instruction. A child will learn more from a plastic representation of events and persons than a book can teach. Illustrated newspapers, giving pictorial views of incidents and scenes of to-day, have already a great advantage over the ordinary journals which give us only the dead letterpress; and from the cold, colorless engravings of an illustrated newspaper to the life-like plastic groups of the Eden Musée is an immense step toward a realistic representation of nature and life.

The Eden Musée is thoroughly cosmopolitan; it is not intended for the instruction and enjoyment of Americans alone; it is for the citizen of the world. It represents scenes from the icy solitudes of the Pole to the burning sun of Africa, and distant China and Japan, as well as distinguished persons, rulers, artists and scientists, from every country on the globe.

The Directors have spared no trouble or expense to render the Musée as attractive and perfect, from an artistic point of view, as it could possibly be made. They have erected in the very heart of New York, in one of the most frequented streets of the city—Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues—a handsome building in the picturesque style of modern French Renaissance, which is an ornament to the street—indeed to the whole city. Besides the different halls and chambers containing the principal groups and figures, there is the Winter Garden, richly decorated with tropical plants, handsome mirrors and pleasing groups, affording a delightful opportunity for rest and recreation after a tour through the Musée, and at the same time giving an opportunity to listen to the excellent concerts given by the Eden Musée Orchestra each afternoon and evening. These concerts are of so high a character that they make the Musée practically the musical center of New York.

Many of the heads and figures of the persons exhibited have been modeled after nature, and the grouping and dressing of the figures have been done by our own artists and costumers. The following pages of this catalogue contain a detailed description of every group and figure in the collection, accompanied by historical and general notes.



EDEN MUSÉE AMERICAIN CO.

[LIMITED.]

The Vestibule.



ON entering the vestibule many lifelike, amusing and interesting figures will be seen, among which is an actual occurrence at the Eden Musée during the recent holidays, which is entitled

No. 1. THE GYPSY FORTUNE TELLER.

This group is a picture of real life as seen in the cosmopolitan sections of New York and at summer resorts. Little paroquets have been trained to step from a cage and pick out a small envelope from a case containing several hundred. Each envelope contains a fortune, and the little bird is supposed to pick out the fortune belonging to you. A sightseer, who desires to look into the future, has paid a dime, and a little bird has picked out an envelope. There is an air of expectancy on the face of the sightseer as to what the fortune will show. It may mean a long journey, a happy marriage, a lot of money, or all combined. These fortunes are of such a character that they will apply to anyone. None of the people who have their fortunes told in this way believe in them, but they like to think it might come true, and such a feeling is cheap at the cost of a nickel or a dime. These fortune tellers train their birds by dropping bird seed over the envelopes, so that in picking out an envelope the bird thinks it is picking a canary seed. The feathered songsters usually earn their masters a good living.

Nos. 2 AND 3. BUSTER BROWN.

The characters in this group will be readily recognized by all who have seen the *Herald's* Comic Supplement. Buster Brown is up to one of his old pranks. While he and his mother and Tige are out walking the family cat is spied, and trouble begins at once. Tige's wink intimates that somebody's fur will be flying in a few seconds. There is an air of expectancy on Buster's face that in a few minutes he will get a spanking and then frame a new set of resolutions as to his future behavior. These figures have been reproduced with the greatest care, and every detail, including Tige's wink, is perfect.

No. 4. THE BLUECOAT GUARDIAN.

Near the turnstile stands a tall, good-looking POLICEMAN, watching the ticket office. This is one of the most successful figures in the collection. The form and countenance of the officer are of such lifelike reality and expression that no one would dare to pass the turnstile without paying his admission while the keen eye of the guardian of the peace is upon him. Residents of New York city will readily recognize the original of this officer in Sergeant Kane, for many years stationed at Broadway and Twenty-third street.

Having seen all the figures in the vestibule it is now time for the visitor to pass the policeman at the turnstile and enter the first hall. By keeping to the left all the time, while promenading through the Musée, the visitor will have no difficulty in making out every individual figure in each group by constant reference to the catalogue, which is made up "BY THE LEFT."

The Entrance Hall.

No. 7. OUR MARTYRED PRESIDENTS.

This group shows the three Presidents of the United States who have been assassinated while in office. In the centre, standing in front of the draped column, is William McKinley. Sitting at the left is James A. Garfield, while at the right is Abraham Lincoln. Above the column is an allegorical group representing the teaching of progress to Youth by History. The figures of the Presidents have been made with the greatest care from the best photographs obtainable. In each case the clothes are exact duplicates not only in material but in size and cut. Within a period of thirty-six years these three Presidents were assassinated. All three were shot, and in each case the whole civilized world was shocked and plunged in mourning. Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth at a theatre in Washington on April 14, 1865. Booth fled and was later shot in a barn, where he was concealed and which had been set on fire. A number of his accomplices were hanged. Garfield was shot by Charles Guiteau, a crank, at the railroad station in Washington, just as Garfield was leaving for New York with James G. Blaine. He died on September 19, 1881. Guiteau was captured and after a long trial condemned and executed. McKinley was shot by Leon F. Czolgosz, an anarchist, at the Pan-American Exposition, in Buffalo, where he was holding a reception, and died September 14, 1901. Czolgosz was captured and after a quick trial was electrocuted. It is not generally believed that the assassination of Garfield or McKinley resulted from a plot or conspiracy, but was planned and carried out by a single individual in each case. No foreign country has suffered three assassinations of rulers in thirty-six years.

No. 8. THE EAGLE'S NEST.

This artistic group pictures a scene and incident which occurred in the Adirondack Mountains a few years ago. An eagle stole a little child and carried it to its nest high among the crags of the mountains. The father and neighbors pursued and battled with the eagle. After a long fight the eagle was killed and the child rescued. The greatest care has been taken in the coloring of the group, and the light and shadows are so perfect that at first view visitors think they are in the mountain tops witnessing a real battle.

No. 9. REHEARSAL AT THE OPERA.

This group shows a section of the Opera House stage during a rehearsal of the operas "Aïda" and "Faust." It will be of special interest to those who have been behind the scenes and have had glimpses of the greenroom and stage life. Mephistopheles is a prominent figure. He does not look as dangerous as later when he appears before the public. The première danseuse looks real enough not to be mistaken for a fairy. The chorus girls are in the background waiting for the signal. The Ballet Master is directing the rehearsal, and the Manager of the Opera is an interested spectator. The success of the opera depends upon hard work at rehearsal. Everyone is at high tension and a single error will meet with harsh criticism. Again and again the steps have to be taken so that finally when the curtain goes up all the long hours of study will be forgotten in the rhythmic motion of perfection.

VISITORS SHOULD KEEP TO THE LEFT ACCORDING TO CATALOGUE.

Central Hall.



THE Entrance Hall opens into the bright, beautiful central rooms of the building, where life-like and brilliant groups on all sides attract the visitor's immediate attention.

No. 10. AMERICA ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD.

This group is the largest and most difficult work ever attempted in wax. The possibility of such a group is due entirely to the skill and genius of the Musée's artists, who have brought about a marked advance in wax modelling. The group was executed entirely from life, twenty-two models having posed for the various subjects. It is intended to show the position America occupies among the countries of the world, in Liberty and Civilization. Upon a high pedestal, in heroic size, stands America towering over the whole world. At her side are figures typical of the country. Surrounding the pedestal are groups representing Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. In each group there is a perfectness of detail as to pose, expression and costumes, which, coupled with the simple but lofty manner in which the characteristics of each country are brought out, make the group an ideal one and worthy of careful study. A description of the group in detail follows;

AMERICA.

Columbia, the central figure, carries in her right hand the banner of Liberty and Freedom and in her left the torch of civilization is raised aloft. At her side, under the torch, an Indian crouches in a half defiant attitude. This signifies the fruitless efforts of the aboriginal Indians to stop the progress of civilization in this country. On the other side of Columbia a negro has secured protection under the banner of Liberty and Freedom and looks upon Columbia with gratitude. The real idea of this group is to show the irresistible victory of civilization over barbarity, and equality and brotherhood principles over those formerly held in the Old World.

EUROPE.

This group faces the front of the Musée and consists of a woman, dressed in Roman costume, with helmet and armor, her right hand resting on a large sword, and in her left the book of Diplomacy. At her right is a typical figure representing Art and at the left is another figure representing Commerce, with a horn of plenty. The artist's conception in this group is the supremacy at all times of Europe in War, Art and Commerce. The part that Diplomacy plays in Europe is not exaggerated by the important position the central figure gives to it. The costumes of the figures are relatively rich. That of Europe is of damask with golden stripes. She is covered with a royal mantle which gives to her the prominence she has played in the history of the world. Art is dressed in black velvet, with a white collar. In her right hand is a brush and in the left a palette. Commerce represents a workingman, with a huge cornucopia in his hand.

ASIA.

The central figure of this group is a woman typical of Asia, representing Despotism. The head is that of the ancient Oriental. It is partially covered with an Assyrian helmet, decorated with bas-reliefs, arms naked except for coverings of snake rings symbolizing slavery, and legs and feet swathed in Oriental bandages. At her right is a Chinaman in primitive costume, working in the rice fields with the same implements that were used centuries ago. This typifies the lack of advancement in China. To the left of the central figure is a Japanese in rich costume, with intelligent features, indicating the advances in civilization that have been made in Japan. He is looking critically at a small piece of Japanese sculpture, illustrating the artistic tendencies of this clever nation. The coloring of this group is excellent and the Oriental characteristics are clearly brought out.

AFRICA.

The central figure in this group is an Egyptian woman, dressed in the characteristic manner of the ancient Egyptians. She wears a golden helmet and ear coverings striped in gold and brilliant colors. The neck is covered with necklaces and turquoises, and the dress is like that of the mummies, falling in close folds. This indicates the oldest traces of civilization. At her right is an Ethiopian, naked except for a small bandage around the loins, with bracelets and rude rings about his wrists and ankles. In his right hand he holds a spear, while in the left there is a skin war shield. This figure illustrates a prominent phase of the Dark Continent, and his appearance is extremely warlike and ferocious. At the left of the central figure is a Bedouin. He is dressed in a white turban from which falls the white mantle, a soft shirt, with red waist-coat, yellow trousers and a large silk sash of brilliant colors. His pistols and gun give him a warlike character. This figure typifies the semi-civilization prevailing among many of the wandering tribes of Africa.

AUSTRALASIA.

The last group is of less importance because it represents a smaller section of country and the history of that country is quite modern. The central figure represents Australia. She is pictured as the Australian Aborigine, and holds aloft a torch of civilization. At her right is the figure of a native stock-farmer in the act of shearing a sheep, and to the left a miner with a pick and nugget of gold.

No. 11. THE COQUETTE.

This group represents a scene in a Paris café. A young dude who has more money than ambition is seeking romance and excitement in Paris. In a café he has met a charming acquaintance. The empty wine bottles upon the table at which the couple sit tell the story of a merry conversation. As the wine has gradually gone to his head the dude has become more insistent upon seeing the face of his companion, and begs her to lift the veil. By a generous tip the waiter has been caused to depart, and the dude waits in anxiety for the glimpse of beauty. Slowly the woman turns her head and gives a slight wink toward the dude. The figure of the woman is one of the most wonderful mechanical figures ever made. Every motion made is perfect. The head turns coquettishly, and the wink is perfection. The most deceiving part is the apparently natural breathing.

No. 12. CUPID AT WORK.

To the right of the hall on entering is a charming young lady seated on a bench with a young man standing before her, who is telling her the oft-told tale. In the background there is the head of a grinning Satyr, with a cunning Cupid, who seems to be immensely amused at the gentleman's platitudes.

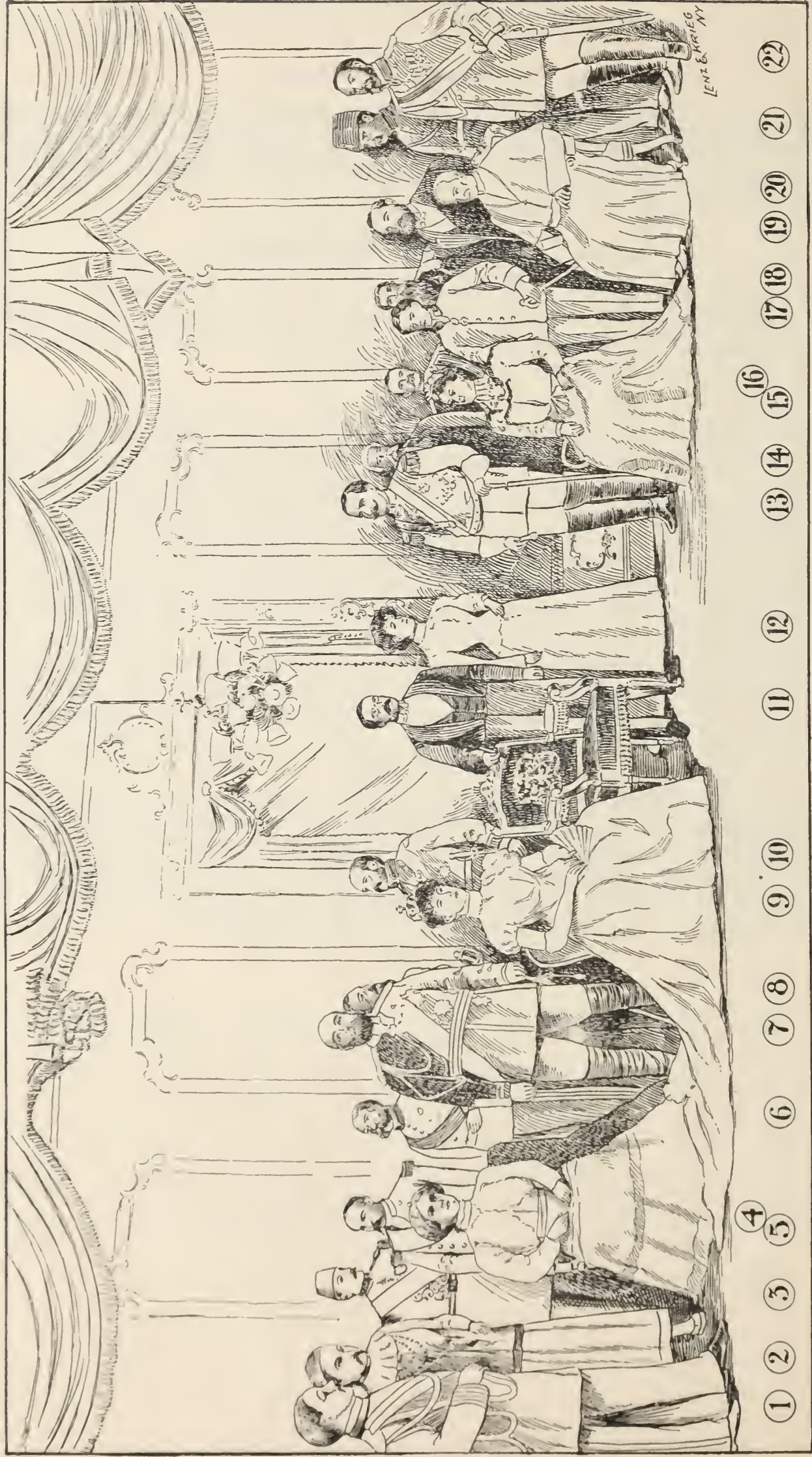
No. 13. RULERS OF THE WORLD.

This gorgeous drawing-room scene represents the chief rulers of the world. Attention is called to the costumes of the different figures, in each case representing that actually worn by the individual, and the decorations worn by each are genuine. This is one of the most instructive groups in the Musée and is worthy of careful study.

NICHOLAS II., Czar of Russia, born in May, 1868, was carefully educated in all branches of economics and history—his education being scientific rather than classical—and has undergone a thorough soldier's training. The most conflicting statements concerning him have been published, and his real characteristics and qualities are still wrapped in provoking mystery. A vague idea (the thought fathered by the wish, perhaps) has gained currency that he is more open to liberal and progressive sentiments than was his late father, who on this point was influenced by unusual circumstances. It is to be devoutly hoped that this may prove to be true, and also that he may fulfill the good promises of his first proclamation, and may show the same conscientious devotion that his father did to the tremendous responsibilities and duties imposed on him by Providence.

OSCAR II., King of Sweden and Norway, great grandson of Bernadotte and son of Oscar I., born Jan. 21, 1829, succeeded his brother, Charles XV., on the latter's death, Sept. 18, 1872. Following the liberal policy of his predecessor, he has instituted various reforms and enlarged the liberty of the press. There is a continuous political struggle between the Norwegian democracy and the Swedish government, the former chafing under the union that binds the two countries since the treaty of Kiel, concluded Jan. 14, 1814. Oscar II. married, in 1857, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, and by her had several sons. His majesty is the author of a "Memoir of Charles XII.," and of "Poems and Leaflets from My Journal" (published under the *nom de plume* of Oscar Frederick), and his poetical translation of Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish won for him the election as a corresponding member of the Frankfort Academy of Sciences, in 1878.

RULERS OF THE WORLD.



1. Emperor of Japan.
2. Emperor of China.
3. Sultan of Turkey.

4. King George of Greece.
6. Emperor of Austria.
7. King Edward VII.

8. King of Sweden.
9. Queen Alexandra.
10. King of Denmark.
11. President Roosevelt.

12. Queen of Holland.
13. Emperor of Germany.
14. President of Mexico.
15. Empress of Germany.

16. King of Italy.
17. King of Spain.
18. King of Belgium.
19. President of France.

20. Pope Pius X.
21. Shah of Persia.
22. Czar of Russia.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria, was born Aug. 18, 1830, and is the eldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles and the Princess Sophia, of Bavaria. The general revolutionary movement in 1848 was powerfully felt in Austria. The Emperor Ferdinand was persuaded to abdicate; his half-imbecile brother, the Archduke Francis Charles, resigned his claims to the throne in favor of his son, and on December 2, 1848, Francis Joseph I. ascended the throne of the Hapsburgs under circumstances of peculiar difficulties and during the stormiest days that have agitated Europe since the Thirty Years' War. To give a history of Francis Joseph's long reign would be to give the history of Europe during that period. He had to learn, by bitter experience, that a civilized, high-spirited people cannot be ruled over after the mediæval autocratic principles which determined the government of his ancestors. The humiliating wars of 1859, with France, and of 1866, with Prussia, compelled Francis Joseph to give up his Italian provinces, to resign all claims to interfere with the affairs of Germany proper, and to grant full independence to Hungary and constitutional government to all parts of his empire.

MUTSUHITO.—The present Emperor of Japan was born November 3, 1852, and succeeded his father, Komei Tenno (1847-67), as the 123d of the line of Mikados. On the 9th of February, 1869, he was married to Haruko (born May 28, 1850), daughter of the late Tadaka, of the house of Fudjivara Idchidgo. The heir apparent is their son, Yoshihito. We are told that Mutsuhito means "man of peace," or "weak man," but it is under his government that Japan has made such wonderful strides in advance on the path of civilization. In 1868 he gave to the envoys of France and Holland the first audience ever granted by an Emperor of Japan to representatives of Christian nations. Other steps toward reform quickly followed, from which date the real beginning of modern Japan. A revolution in 1868 strengthened the Mikado's power, and in the following year the seat of government was changed from Kioto to Tokio. In 1872 the Emperor adopted European dress and habits, and much traditionary court etiquette has since been done away with. Japan's recent war with China has raised her to the front rank as a nation.

CHRISTIAN IX., King of Denmark, was born at Gottorp, on April 8th, 1818, as the son of Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sönderburg-Gleucksburgh. By the protocol of London, issued May 8th, 1852, the succession was vested in him, and he ascended the throne on the death of Frederick VII., Nov. 15, 1863. Soon after his succession, Prussia and Austria combined forces and wrested Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark, a treaty of peace being signed at Vienna, Oct. 30, 1864. Since then, the King has sought to develop the resources and popular institutions of his country, reorganizing the army and navy, giving stimulus to agriculture and commerce, and inaugurating a new constitution in November, 1866, when he opened the first Reichstag. In 1874, on the occasion of the 1000th anniversary of the existence of Iceland as a nation, Christian IX. granted that country a new constitution. In 1842 he married a daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel, by whom he has had six children, among them the Crown Prince Frederick, the King of Greece, the Princess Alexandria of Wales, and the Princess Dagmar, married to the Czar of Russia.

VICTORIA, the German Empress, was born in 1858. Her maiden name was Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, and she married Emperor William in 1880. She has seven children, the oldest being eighteen years. The German Empress was carefully educated, and during the time she has been the first lady of Germany has been quiet and retiring, devoting her time mainly to the care of her children and paying little attention to society. She is universally loved by the German people, and her influence as well as the influence of her family has done much in cementing the German Empire. She has none of the eccentricities of the German Emperor.

M. EMILE LOUBET, the new President of France, was born in Marsanne, France, December 31, 1838. After leaving college he studied law and later began active practice at Montelimar. A few years afterwards he was elected Mayor of that city. His political life really began in 1876, when he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies where he sided with the republican wing. He was successively elected until 1882, when he entered the Senate. In 1887 he was Minister of Public Works, and about the same time formed the Cabinet of

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President Carnot and accepted the Portfolio of the Interior. From 1896 to 1898 he was President of the Senate. Throughout his political career, President Loubet has shown great executive ability, which, connected with his honesty and anti-monarchial views, will doubtless give France a firm rule.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, the youngest President the United States has had, was born in New York City in 1858. He graduated from Harvard, and in 1882 was elected to the New York Legislature. In 1886 he was defeated for Mayor in New York City. He became Police Commissioner of New York City in 1895, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1897. He resigned this position at the outbreak of the war with Spain, and raised a regiment of Rough Riders, of which he became lieutenant-colonel. In 1898 he was elected Governor of New York State. In 1900 he was elected Vice-President, and owing to the death of President McKinley Mr. Roosevelt is now President of the United States.

KING EDWARD VII. OF ENGLAND.—Albert Edward, known for more than half a century as the Prince of Wales, summoned to the throne of the mightiest empire in all history, over which he reigns as Edward VII., was born Nov. 9, 1841. By the death of his mother, Queen Victoria, Jan. 22, 1901, he became Emperor of India as well as King of England. He is Admiral of the English Navy, a Field Marshal of England and Colonel of several regiments in the Army. He belongs to many societies, and for years has been at the head of Masonry in Great Britain. Edward VII. came to the throne a King sure of the affections of his people, supported by his consort, Queen Alexandra, who shared with the late Queen Victoria the love of the whole British nation. Under the title of Lord Renfrew, Edward VII. visited the United States in 1860, previous to his marriage, and was entertained in Washington by President Buchanan, afterward being received enthusiastically wherever he visited throughout the country.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA, the Queen of England and Empress of India, is one of the most interesting women of Europe. She is the daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and was born at Copenhagen, December 1, 1844. Her marriage to the Prince of Wales was solemnized in London with great splendor March 10, 1863, after his return from a tour of the United States and Canada. Queen Alexandra was always fond of home life, and has been a devoted mother to her large and interesting family. In addition to being one of the most beautiful women in England, her charity and charming personality have endeared her to all English people. She experienced the greatest sorrow of her life when her son, the late Duke of Clarence, died in 1893. For some months grave fears were entertained for her sanity, but a voyage to the Mediterranean and her own sound common sense revived her spirits and saved her from this great danger.

WILLEMINA (or as the famous *Almanac de Gotha* gives her name in full, Wilhelmina Hélène Pauline Marie), the child-queen of Holland, was born at The Hague, Aug. 31, 1880, and succeeded her father, William III., on his death, which occurred on the 23d of November, 1890. The throne of Holland is hereditary in the male line in the house of Orange-Nassau in the order of primogeniture, but is transmissible to the female heirs on the extinction of the male stem. This contingency occurred on the death of King William III., and the mother of the young princess, Emma, was appointed regent, to act during the child's minority. She ascended the throne August 30, 1898, and was married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin February 7, 1901.

KING ALFONSO XIII.—It might be said that the infant monarch came into the world with a royal crown encircling his brow, as King Alfonso XII. died of consumption nearly six months before his only son and heir to the throne was born. Alfonso XIII. was born at Madrid, May 17, 1886, and was proclaimed King under the regency of his mother, Maria Christina, daughter of the Archduke Karl Ferdinand of Austria, on the day of his birth. The King's aunts are the Infantas Isabel, widow of the Count de Girgent; Maria, wife of Prince Louis of Bavaria, and Doña Eulalie, wife of Prince Antonio of Orleans.

EMPEROR OF CHINA, TSAI-TIEN, otherwise KWUNG-SU, who, when only four years old, ascended the throne of his ancestors in 1875. The Emperor has no influence upon the government of his country, which is inhabited by 434,000,000 people, about the third part of

the total population of the earth. He is surrounded by a powerful ministry, of which his uncle, Prince Kwung, is the ruling spirit. Since the war with Japan many improvements have been introduced into China.

WILLIAM II., EMPEROR OF GERMANY, was born on January 27, 1859. He is the eldest son of Emperor Frederick I., of Germany, and Victoria, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria of England. His wife is another Victoria, the Princess Augusta Victoria, daughter of Frederick, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, to whom William was married when he had just completed his twenty-second year, February 27, 1881, and who has borne him six sons and one daughter. The eldest of these, now the Crown Prince and heir to the mighty empire, Frederick William Victoria August Ernst, was born May 6, 1882.

SHAH OF PERSIA, NESSR-ED-DEEN.—The Shah was born on April 4, 1839, and ascended the throne in 1848. He visited the principal cities of Europe in 1873, and was recognized by all who met him as an intelligent prince with advanced ideas.

SULTAN OF TURKEY.—“Sick Man of Europe,” the SULTAN OF TURKEY, ABDUL HAMID KHAN, the thirty-seventh monarch of his family. This present ruler of “The Faithful” was born September 22, 1842, and ascended the throne of his long line of ancestors on August 31, 1876. Great events have taken place under his reign—the rebellion of the Danubian Principalities; the great Russian war, conspiracies and anarchies at home. But the Sultans of Turkey are not often inclined to meddle with the affairs of State. They have their ministry to do the “business part” of the government, while they only enjoy its pleasures. Abdul Hamid is perfectly innocent of any remarkable deed.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, the new King of Italy, is about thirty-four years old. His father, King Humbert, was assassinated by the Anarchist Bresci, July 29, 1900. King Victor is of a studious, retiring disposition and much of the success of his administration is likely to be due to his brilliant wife. While there were many riots during the funeral of King Humbert and the coronation of King Victor, all of the Italian statesmen and diplomats pledged their allegiance to him.

LEOPOLD II. (Leopold Louis Philippe Marie Victor), King of the Belgians, born at Brussels, April 9, 1835, and married, August 22, 1853, the Archduchess Marie-Henriette of Austria, succeeded his father, Leopold I., on the latter's death, December 10, 1865. As he has no son living, and daughters are excluded from the succession, the heir presumptive is now Prince Albert (born 1875), son of Philip, Count of Flanders, the King's brother. The King has been greatly interested in the development of the Congo Free State. The year 1893 witnessed important changes in the government of Belgium. The right of suffrage had by the existing law been restricted by certain property qualifications. A Constituent Assembly was elected to revise several articles of the Constitution. The King was known to favor the popular demand for universal suffrage, as also the idea of a popular referendum. An unofficial *plebiscite* resulted in an overwhelming majority of votes for universal suffrage. The Chamber failing to fall in fully with the popular idea, a general strike ensued, which developed into a riot. This revolutionary demonstration resulted in the passage of the measure proposed by Nyssens, which was practically identical with universal suffrage.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, was born in 1830. He occupied numerous positions of trust under the Republic of Mexico, and seventeen years ago was elected President. Since that time he has served four full terms of four years each, and began his fifth term in December, 1900. By the constitution his powers are no more than those of the President of this country, as he acts in conjunction with a Congress. But in reality President Diaz is almost a Dictator. He is well educated and recognized as a statesman. Under his rule Mexico has made much progress. The Masonic order is stronger in Mexico than in any other country, and President Diaz is a thirty-second degree Mason, in addition to his high rank in many other organizations.

POPE PIUS X.—This figure represents Pius X, who was elected Pope of the Roman Catholic Church on August 4, 1903, to succeed Leo XIII. Before his election he was Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto, Patriarch of Venice. The Conclave which elected the new Pope consisted of all the Cardinals of the Church, and they were in secret session for nearly a week before a ballot taken showed a two-thirds majority. The new Pope was born at Riese, June 2, 1835, of poor parents, and was one of eight children. He was ordained Priest in 1858, and his first charge was Assistant Pastor in Tombolo. He remained there ten years, and was then assigned to the pastorate of Salsomo. His first high honors came in 1875, when he was made Chancellor of the Diocese of Treviso. On June 12, 1893, Pope Leo made him a Cardinal. Soon after he was transferred to Venice, and was given the title of Patriarch. He is a hard and enthusiastic worker, and much of his time has been spent among the poorer people of his district, to whom his salary of \$2,400 a year was mainly devoted. He has not been a sympathizer in the conflict between the Vatican and the Italian Government, and in opposition to the commands of Pope Leo once visited the King of Italy. He was not reprimanded for this, and his election gives ground for the belief that in the near future the Pope will cease to be a prisoner at the Vatican and the King of Italy will be officially recognized.

No. 14. TOO LATE FOR THE OPERA.

This artistic mechanical group explains itself. The young man has called to take his fiancée to the opera. He has waited a long time. Finally the lady appeared, but just before leaving she thinks of a few additional touches to make to her toilet. With an open watch and an alarmed face the young man watches the proceeding. The lady in question stands before the mirror in evening costume. In one hand she holds a powder puff, with which she occasionally dabs her face. Then the powder puff falls, and the lady turns her head from side to side, looking at the effect in the mirror. Finally she gives a roguish little wink of satisfaction, and puts on more powder. Every movement of this mechanical group is true to life, and it takes but a stretch of the imagination to hear the murmurs of the young man that they will surely be too late at the opera. But in spite of this the young lady is still powdering her face, and her admirer is still waiting.

No. 15. THE SLEEPING GUARD.

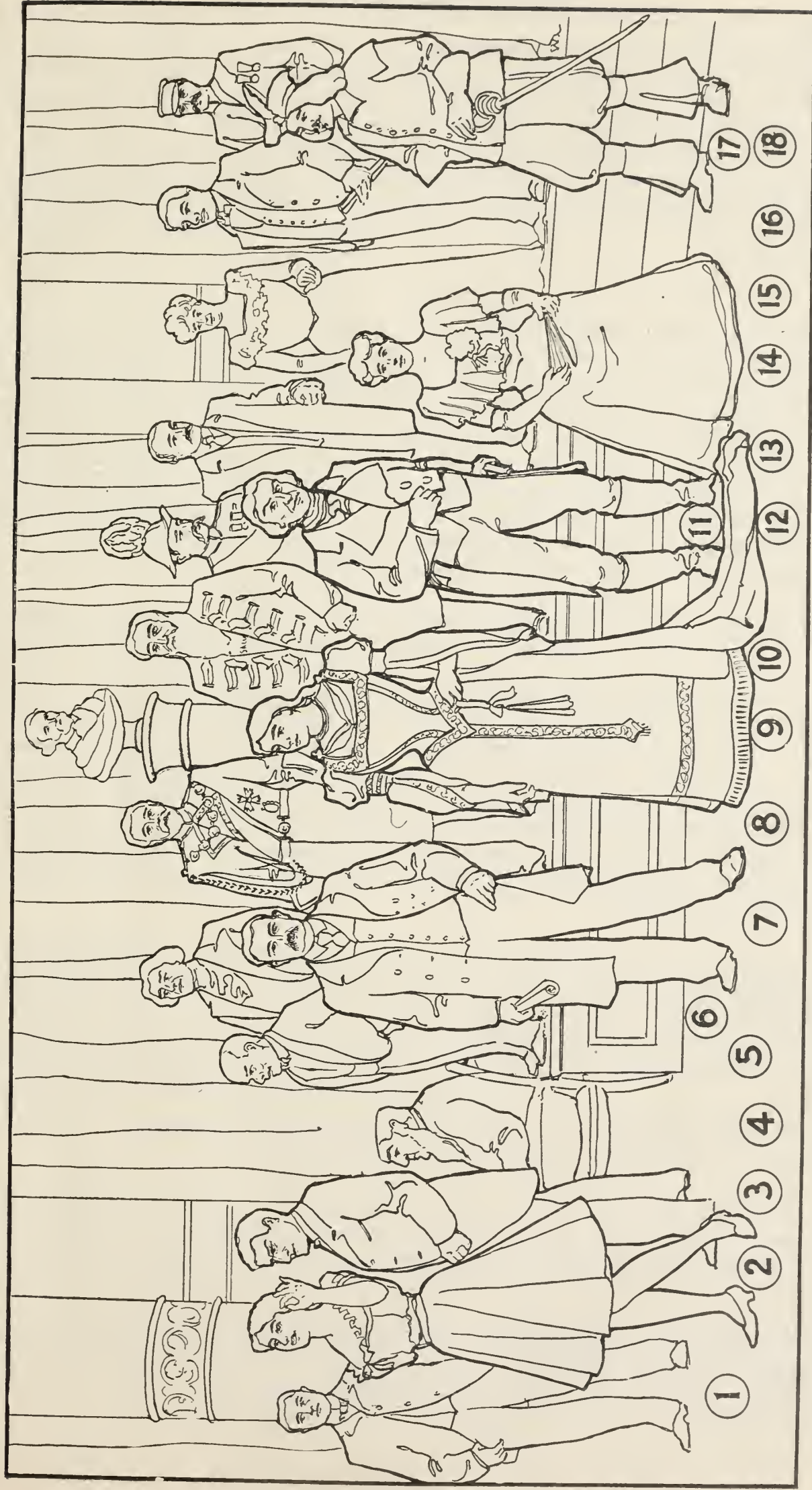
Overtaken by slumber while on duty, the guard sleeps on undisturbed by the moving crowd, while from time to time the heavy snores attest the profoundness of his slumber. A visitor attracted by the novelty of the scene sits on a chair, closely watching him.

Nos. 16 and 17.

Armored knights to right and left, guarding the entrance to Winter Garden.

GEORGE GORDON HASTINGS, author of the sensational success, "The First American King," is a lawyer by profession, and is regarded as an authority on the law of wills. It is said that a will drawn by him has never yet been broken.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.



1. John Mitchell.
2. Anna Held.
3. Wm. J. Bryan.

4. Marshal Oyama.
5. Marshall P. Wilder.
6. Sir Henry Irving.

7. Governor Odell.
8. Prince Henry.
9. Mrs. Langtry.

10. General Booth.
11. Lord Roberts.
12. Joe Jefferson.

13. Judge Parker.
14. Mrs. Leslie Carter.
15. Adelina Patti.

16. Booker T. Washington.
17. Lord Kitchener.
18. E. H. Sothorn.

BENJAMIN B. ODELL, JR., represents a sturdy figure in American politics. He is about forty-nine years of age, and has lived in Newburgh, N. Y., his entire life. Years ago he started as a dealer in ice, and for a time drove an ice wagon. The business succeeded, and he is now the head and practical owner of a large ice concern. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and in 1900 was elected Governor by a large majority. At the time he was little known, but his keen business ability gave him such popularity that in November of 1902 he was re-elected Governor over Bird S. Coler by a majority of about ten thousand. It was Governor Odell who hastened the settlement of the coal strike by threatening to annul the charters of the coal companies doing business in New York State.

MRS. LILLIE LANGTRY.—For many years Mrs. Langtry has been declared to be the most beautiful woman in the world. The attention of the public was first drawn to her by the courtesies shown by the Prince of Wales, now King Edward. The patronage of royalty soon gained her access into the best London society. Finally she appeared in amateur theatricals, and later adopted the profession. Her first success was said to be due entirely to her beauty, but through hard study she gained standing as an actress, and has made several profitable trips to the United States. She has helped to spend fortunes, and in spite of her probable age of forty years, is still a remarkably beautiful woman. She separated from her husband many years ago, and he has since died. She has one daughter, who is now a reigning belle in London.

SIR JOHN HENRY IRVING is, beyond all dispute, the greatest actor England has produced of late years. He was born in Keinton, near Glastonbury, on February 6, 1838. He made his début in Glasgow before he had reached his eighteenth year. At the suggestion of the well-known Irish actor and playwright, Dion Boucicault, Irving went to London, where he appeared for the first time in one of Boucicault's own plays, "Hunted Down." He achieved a phenomenal success as Mathias in the sensational drama, "The Bells," a part which he played for over 300 successive nights. His presentations of Shakespearean characters have been severely censured by some distinguished critics; nevertheless they have gained him the reputation of being the greatest English tragedian of our day. The figure of Sir Henry shown in the group is a representation of his successful creation of Robespierre. He has always been a great favorite with American audiences whenever he has played in this country.

EDWARD H. SOTHERN.—Born in New Orleans in 1859. Distinguished son of a distinguished father; is one of New York's favorite actors. He made his début at Abbey's Park Theatre in 1879. His first appearance as a star was at the Lyceum Theatre in 1887, where he appeared under the management of Daniel Frohman. One of his greatest successes was in the comedy "Lord Chumley." His rendition of the title role in the "Prisoner of Zenda" gives an opportunity for his portrayal of heavier parts and shows his ability as an actor of the highest order. The character represented in the group is one of his latest successes, the Chevalier D'Artagnan, in the "King's Musketeer."

ALTON B. PARKER, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York State and Democratic candidate for President against Theodore Roosevelt, was born in Cortland, N. Y., fifty-two years ago. He was educated in Cortland and taught school in Virgil, N. Y. Later he graduated at the Albany Law School and began practicing law in Kingston. From 1877 to 1885 he was Surrogate of Ulster County. When thirty-four years old he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1897 he was elected Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals by 60,000 majority. Judge Parker is 6 feet high, weighs 220 pounds and lives at Esopus, N. Y. He is married and has two children.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON is one of the most popular living actors of America. The quaint, ingenuous humor which this distinguished artist lends to his parts, has made him a favorite with the public. He created the title-role of the famous romantic drama, "Rip Van Winkle," which he has played probably several thousand times in this country and in England. So intimately is his name connected with this play that probably no actor would dare to appear in this character while "Joe" Jefferson is alive. Among the other favorite parts of his rather limited repertoire is that of Bob Acres, in Sheridan's "Rivals," in which he is represented in this group.

ANNA HELD.—Mlle. Anna Held, of Paris, has been for several years one of the most prominent figures upon the burlesque stage. Her beauty is famous the world over. She is said to have defied cartoonists to draw any caricature of her which would resemble her in any respect, that would not show her beauty. Several attempts were made, but even in the cartoons Mlle. Held was still beautiful. When she first came to New York a few years ago, she was the favorite of the burlesque stage in Paris. She had eccentricities as well as beauty. One of these was her claim to old Egyptian secrets for making women beautiful. The only one the public ever learned about was a daily bath in milk. Mlle. Held scored a great success in "The French Maid" and in "The Girl from Paris." Her talent was as undisputed as her beauty. She possessed a wonderful amount of vivacity and what the French call chic, and every theatrical company she headed was successful. After becoming the rage in New York, Mlle. Held toured the country with her own company. She lived like a queen, and her famous private car was as luxurious as that of any railway magnate. In May, 1899, she returned to Europe, but her fame is so established in America that she will soon return to win still greater laurels.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER is one of the most famous American actresses of the day. Her phenomenal triumph in "Zaza," which has been the conspicuous sensation of the theatrical sensation of '98-'99, will be talked of long after the other successes of that period are forgotten. The wonderful dramatic power she has displayed in interpreting the role, the color, the life, the delicate shadings, the strong and graceful lines, the beautiful sweeps of passion and the touching tenderness of tears that mark the impersonation, have made it an achievement in histrionism that only a woman of the highest genius and rarest skill could reach. Mrs. Carter's success in the role has been even greater than that of Madame Rejane, the versatile French artist, who appeared in the same part in Paris. The magnificent, multi-colored and multi-emotioned characterization won the honor of creditable comparison with the great Sarah Bernhardt, and it has really placed her in the same relationship to the American stage that the queen of the Comédie Française holds to the stage of France. This artist's dramatic career has been short—"Zaza" is only the third role in which she has appeared—and the unprecedented triumph she has made and the exalted position she has taken in her profession must therefore be accepted as positive evidence that she is an actress of unusual charm and brilliant genius.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN is only forty-four years old, and had the honor of being the youngest man ever nominated for President of the United States. He was born in Salem, Marion County, Ill., and attended the public schools until fifteen years old. He graduated from Illinois College in 1881 and entered Union College of Law in Chicago. He practiced law for a time at Jacksonville, Ill., and then removed to Lincoln, Neb., and became a member of the law firm of Talbot & Bryan. Mr. Bryan is married and has three children.

GEN. LORD ROBERTS, of Kandahar, formerly in command of the English forces in Ireland, later in command of the English troops in South Africa, being next to Lord Wolseley in command of the entire British army. Lord Roberts was born in Cawnpore, India, in 1832. He has distinguished himself in many battles, and is a recognized authority on military tactics. He won the Victoria Cross for special bravery, and is aggressive in his warfare. In his work in South Africa he has been severely handicapped by the peculiar

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character of the country. When the war began it was thought the resources of the Boers were small and that they would be quickly subdued. It is probable that General Roberts' chief mistake was in underestimating the strength of the Boers. The Boers know the country thoroughly, which gives them a distinct advantage. With the resources at his command General Roberts will undoubtedly ultimately defeat the Boers, but at a tremendous cost to the British Government. His first great success in the war was the capture of General Cronje and his army, February 27.

GEN. LORD HERBERT KITCHENER, more prominent during recent years in the English army than any of the other generals except Roberts and Wolseley, was born in Ireland, and is about forty-five years old. Although ranking below General Buller, he is in reality one of the chief officers in South Africa. His greatest achievement was in the Soudan, where he was sent to avenge the death of General Gordon and put down the uprising among the followers of the Mahdi. The war in the Soudan was a religious outbreak. The Mahdi was looked upon by his followers as a divine being. Even after his death his followers kept up the war, and declared that anyone who touched the Mahdi's body would be instantly struck dead by Heaven. Before General Kitchener completely put down the uprising he caused the tomb of the Mahdi to be opened, the head severed from the body and placed upon a pole, where it remained for several days. This checked the uprising, and General Kitchener won a complete victory, gaining the Victoria Cross and the title of Lord. For his desecration of the Mahdi's tomb General Kitchener has been severely criticised, but his explanation that it was necessary to clear away the superstition of the Mahdi's followers has been generally accepted.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.—This wax representation of Marshall P. Wilder was modeled at the Musée from the original. At different times during the work, as well as upon completion, it was favorably passed upon by him. As a humorist, mimic and society entertainer Mr. Wilder has few equals. He has traveled all over the world, and appeared before kings and queens and princes. He was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1859. His stories are famous all over the country, and Englishmen are still laughing at his jokes.

MARSHAL OYAMA.—This figure represents Marshal Oyama, the Field Marshal in charge of the Japanese troops in the war between Japan and Russia. He is about forty-nine years of age, and took a prominent part in the war with China. The bravery and daring of the Japanese troops are well known. In battle they seem to care little whether they are killed or not as long as the army is victorious. Marshal Oyama is regarded as one of the bravest generals and most successful military strategists in the world. Through his plans and manœuvres Port Arthur was finally captured. The Russians were driven northward, and finally made a bold stand at Mukden. Here one of the longest and bloodiest battles of history took place. It continued for weeks, and the Japanese were finally successful, and killed or captured over 100,000 Russian soldiers. It is estimated that over 300,000 soldiers have been killed or wounded in this war. With the recent reverses to the Russian troops the last hope of Russian success in Manchuria has disappeared.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA, who lately visited this country, is the most democratic of princes; a man who abhors red tape and frippery, and who is never so happy as when with people who will allow him to forget that he is a royal highness. In his own country he is the favored above all the German princes; the navy adores him and the army admires him. Germany is full of stories about him. Although he is the younger brother of Emperor William, and therefore a person of subdued importance as compared to the Crown Prince, he is the favorite of the people and completely overshadows his imperial relatives in the matter of personal popularity. He is to the German people what the Prince of Wales used to be to the English—a person to grumble at sometimes, but to smile indulgently at always. By profession Prince Henry of Prussia is a diplomat and a sailor. Officially he is the commander of the German squadron in the Pacific, and his title is that of Admiral. During the troubles in China he became a huge favorite with American and English residents of both Canton and Hong Kong. The Prince learned the English lan-

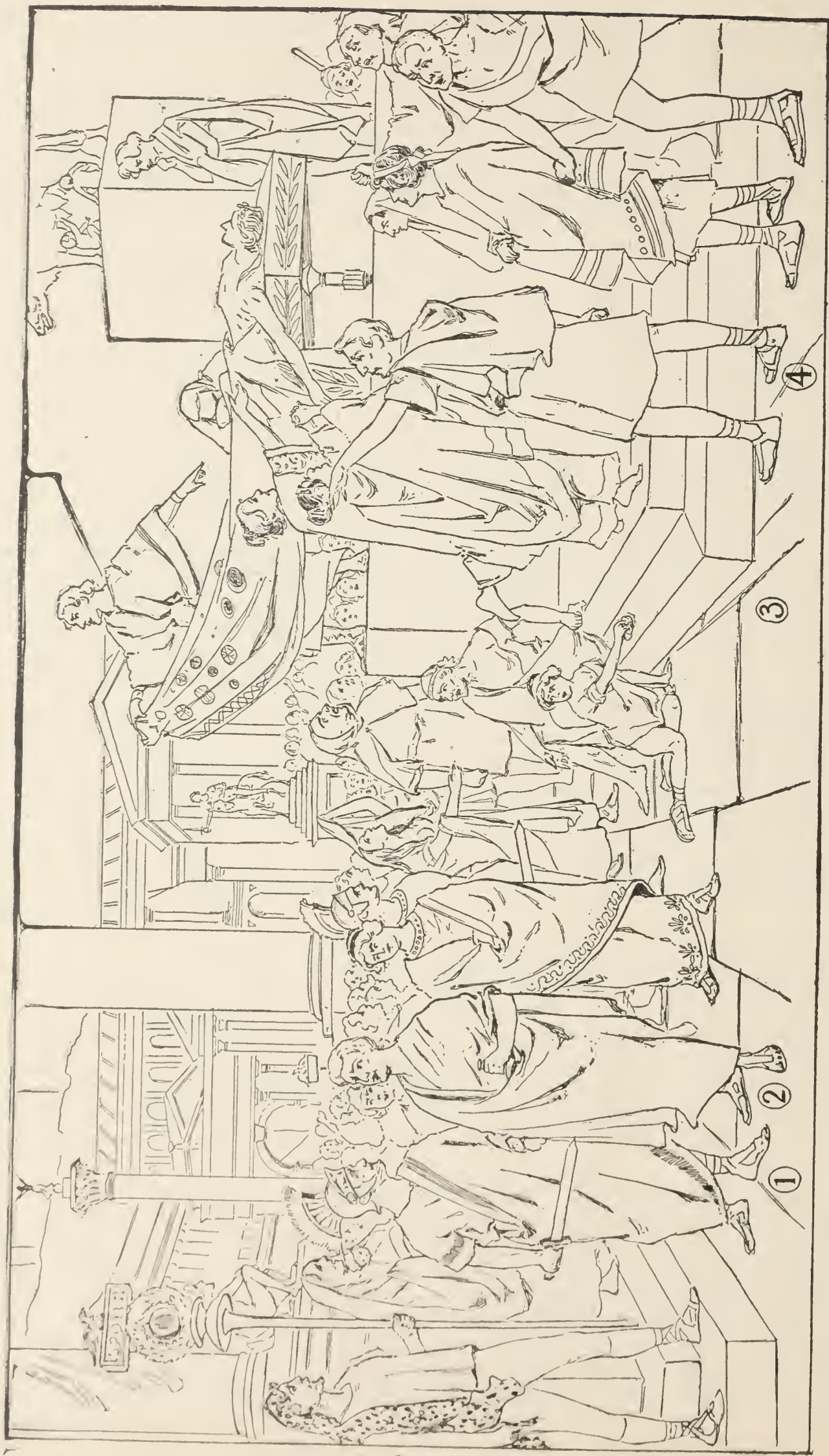
guage from his mother, and it comes to him so naturally that he sometimes drops into it unconsciously in moments of abstraction. As he speaks English without a trace of accent, and is a fine, manly fellow, the Englishmen in China found in him qualities which they were proud to believe were essentially British. His own countrymen acclaimed him as a typical German prince, while the Americans found him to be a man of such open-handed and democratic ideas that they readily regarded him as an American.

GEN. WILLIAM BOOTH.—In almost every city of the civilized world there is a band of men and women who live a military life and fight sin just as real soldiers fight real enemies. They have their barracks, their uniforms, their martial music, their officers, and it makes no difference how much people laugh at them. Their work is mainly in the slums of great cities and every year thousands of outcasts and hopeless men and women are induced to reform. These are only branches of the Salvation Army, which numbers several hundred thousands of soldiers. The real headquarters of this vast army is not in any particular building. It is in the brain of one man, the General of the Salvation Army, William Booth. He was born in Nottingham, England, April 10, 1829. His education was meagre and he was thrown among the poorer class of people. In his mind originated the idea of organizing a Christian Army on military lines. It was not until about a quarter of a century ago that the movement met with much success. The perseverance of the founder conquered and gradually the Salvation Army extended. Its officers received only slight contributions, and the extensions were made through eager converts. From whatever country an appeal was sent, General Booth answered it and one or more workers were sent. It was in this way that the Salvation Army first came to the United States and began work in Philadelphia. The movement was derided here at first, but it steadily grew and now has a wonderful strength throughout the United States.

JOHN MITCHELL.—The great Coal Strike of 1902 will not be forgotten quickly by thousands of people who had to pay \$30 a ton for coal and could get only a quarter of a ton at a time. As long as the strike is remembered so will be remembered John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, who was the leader of the strike. He is a young man, being only thirty-six years old, a member of the Elks, and for a number of years was a miner. He was largely interested in forming a union of the miners. In the great strike, which began in May and ended in October, 1902, President Mitchell displayed such diplomacy and executive ability that the sympathies of almost the entire civilized world were with the miners.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON is the acknowledged leader of the African race in this country in progress and education. He is about fifty years old. Almost his entire life has been devoted to the elevation of the colored race. In every movement with that end in view, since the Civil War, he has been identified. His main plea has been to educate the colored race. He founded a school for colored people at Tuskegee, Ga., and its growth and success have been so marked that today it is the great University of the South for colored students. His education and refinement command universal respect, and in 1901 he had the honor of being invited to the White House to dine with President Roosevelt.

ADELINA PATTI.—No opera singer ever achieved greater success than Mme. Adeline Patti. She was born in Madrid, of Italian parentage, over sixty years ago. Her wonderful vocal talent soon found patrons and her musical education was extremely thorough. Her success was soon assured. Gradually her fame extended outside of Italy, and she assumed title roles in the leading operas in all the great European cities. She first toured America under the management of Colonel Mapleson. She has made several successful trips since. She is said to receive \$5,000 for each concert. She visited this country again in the fall of 1903 for a last appearance. Mme. Patti has been married three times. The third marriage took place when she was about fifty-five years old to Baron Cederstrom.



1. Cassius. 2. Brutus.

3. Marc Antony.

4. Julius Caesar.

No. 19. DEATH OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

This group represents in a vivid manner the scene which immediately followed the assassination of Julius Cæsar. A portion of the Roman Forum has been reproduced. The body of Cæsar lies upon a stretcher, his mantle thrown back to show the gaping wounds caused by twenty-three dagger thrusts. By the side of the body stands Marc Antony, delivering a funeral oration, which was destined to destroy the carefully planned revolt and drive the conspirators in terror from Rome. Near by and startled by the rising indignation of the populace stand Marcus Junius Brutus and Caius Cassius, who were at the head of the conspiracy which brought about the assassination.

The life of Julius Cæsar was a series of climaxes almost as great as his death. He was born about 90 B. C. and at an early age made his power felt as an orator, statesman, writer and soldier. He was ambitious and his wealth was used with a liberality which made him popular. In 60 B. C. he formed an alliance with his two great rivals, Pompeius and Crassus, which gained the control of the government and became known as the First Triumvirate. By this move Cæsar gained the Governorship of Gaul, now France. From B. C. 58 to 50 Cæsar made a series of notable conquests. Gaul was occupied by the Celts, who were governed by a priesthood of Druids. German tribes from the north and east undertook to conquer Gaul. Cæsar crossed the Rhine twice and successively defeated the Germans and Belgians. His Commentaries, familiar to students, record his movements during this period. Much difficulty was experienced by Cæsar in subduing the Celts, owing to the great power of the Druids.

While Cæsar was engaged in Gaul his enemies were busy in Rome. They plotted against him, and in B. C. 52 ordered him to discharge his soldiers. They also drove many leaders from the city. These fled to Cæsar's camp and implored him to come forward as the protector of the violated rights of the people. After some hesitation Cæsar consented and marched against Rome. The die was cast; Pompeius, terrified from his apathy and careless confidence, did not venture to await him in the capital, but fled with his troops to Epirus. Cæsar entered Rome, took possession of the state treasure, and then moved against Pompeius, who after several engagements was finally forced to transfer his soldiers to Cæsar. On his return Cæsar conquered Massilia and then proceeded to Rome, where he was proclaimed dictator in B. C. 48. In the three succeeding years Cæsar won many victories in Egypt and Africa, and on his return to Rome was hailed as the "Father of his Country," and chosen dictator for life. The common people and soldiers he sought to win by his liberality and the more powerful by tempting offices. He gradually became the recognized head of the Roman people.

Marc Antony, his favorite and flatterer, offered Cæsar the kingly crown at a banquet. Cæsar refused it with affected displeasure. The purposes of his party to make him a king and the knowledge that each time Cæsar pushed the crown away it was with more hesitation, caused a conspiracy to be formed against Cæsar.

The primal object of this movement was to prevent Cæsar from becoming King and proving false to his promises. By soothsayers, Cæsar had been warned many times to "Beware of the Ides of March." Yet in spite of these warnings Cæsar called a meeting of the Senate for that day. The crown was to be again offered to him and he would refuse it with more hesitation and possibly accept it. Brutus and Cassius were at the head of the conspiracy. They were not enemies of Cæsar, but they loved liberty, and in his hesitation and the movements of his followers they saw a return to monarchy and the downfall of the progress the common people had made. While Cæsar stood at the base of Pompey's statue, he was set upon by the conspirators and fell pierced by twenty-three dagger thrusts. As he fell he wrapped his mantle around his form, and his dying words were: "Et tu, Brute!" ("You, too, Brutus.")

The conspiracy had gained such a foothold that the sympathies of the Roman people were with Cæsar's enemies. Marc Antony realized this and caused the body to be immediately removed to the Forum. Over the mutilated remains he pronounced a funeral oration which has never been equaled. He appeared to favor the conspiracy and to brand Cæsar

with an attempt to overthrow the Republic. But his words were so adroitly chosen that they gradually aroused love for Cæsar. He told of the great deeds Cæsar had done for Rome—of his liberality, his courage and his love of liberty, and finally read extracts from a pretended will, in which all his vast fortune was left to the Roman people. When he finished the soldiers and populace were so aroused that the conspirators fled in alarm.

For a time Marc Antony and the friends of Cæsar carried the day. Brutus and Cassius were defeated in Macedonia and Cassius committed suicide. Cæsar Augustus, a grandson of a sister of Julius Cæsar, assumed command of the army and formed a triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus. A reign of terror followed in which many of the patriotic leaders were executed. Kinship, filial piety disappeared. Cicero was one of the first victims.

Gradually, after the death of Cæsar, the Roman Republic weakened. Marc Antony's extravagance and dissipation caused his downfall and the power of Cæsar Augustus grew. In B. C. 30, only fourteen years after Cæsar's death, there came a change. The civil wars had carried off the able and patriotic men; the surviving populace demanded only bread and circuses. It was therefore not difficult for the clever Cæsar Augustus to transform the Roman Republic into a monarchy. It was done gradually, and under the Empire Rome again became a power in literature and art.

No. 20. OUR ARMY AND NAVY HEROES.

MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.—General Miles is the practical head of the United States Army. He is about fifty-seven years old, a man of commanding presence, over six feet in height. He served with distinction during the Civil War and was in many important battles. After the war, for many years he was in command of the Department of the East, with headquarters on Governor's Island. Two years ago he was appointed head of the army. In times of war, the President is the Commander-in-Chief of the army, but the title is merely nominal, and General Miles had charge of all military plans and personally led the invasion into Porto Rico. General Miles is a brilliant conversationalist, a frequent contributor to the best periodicals, and is a recognized authority throughout the world on military matters.

GEN. FREDERICK A. FUNSTON was born at New Carlisle, Ohio, in the year 1863. During childhood he was noted for his recklessness and courage. He wrote for many newspapers, and when the war with Spain broke out joined the Kansas Volunteers. He rose rapidly, and at the end of the war went to the Philippines. He was appointed a General in the Volunteers during 1899. His bravery in the Philippines has made his name known throughout the world. His greatest achievement came when he captured Aguinaldo, and practically ended the long war. With a few companions and a small body of native soldiers, who pretended to sympathize with the insurgents, he went as a prisoner of war to Aguinaldo's camp. Aguinaldo and his aids were in jubilation over the prisoners, when, at a given signal, General Funston's hands were freed, and in a twinkling Aguinaldo and his aids were captured. President McKinley rewarded General Funston by appointing him a Brigadier-General in the regular army.

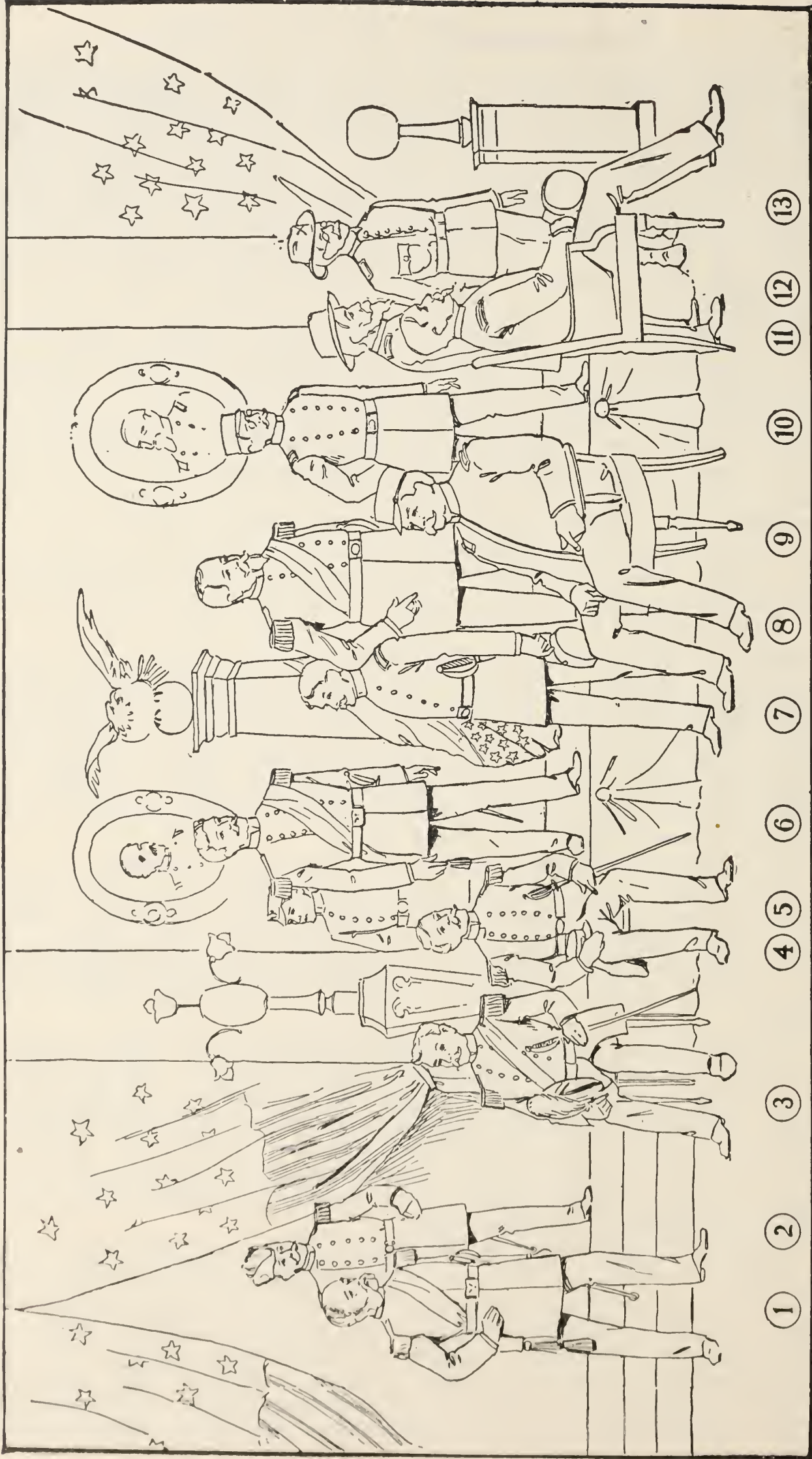
MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM R. SHAFTER is one of the few men who have risen to prominence in the army from civil life. He was born in Michigan in 1840, and entered the Seventh Michigan Infantry as Lieutenant in 1861. He served with distinction through the Civil War and his bravery and skill were shown in many battles. In 1865 he was made Brigadier-General. In 1866 he was appointed to the regular army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-first Infantry. He was made Brigadier-General in 1897, and on May 4, 1898, President McKinley made him Major-General. He was in chief command of the regular army that was sent to Tampa and Santiago.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER.—General Joseph Wheeler was one of the first American officers to enter Santiago after the surrender and to a great extent was responsible for the capture of that important Cuban stronghold. During the starvation period which followed he did everything in his power to aid the soldiers, and while in camp at Montauk Point he publicly rebuked the official red tape which caused so much suffering. This in connection with his well-known bravery has made him one of the most popular Generals in the army.

REAR-ADMIRAL SAMPSON was born in Palmyra, N. Y., in 1839. He entered the naval school at Annapolis in 1857 and graduated with high honors. During the Civil War he was in charge of a small ironclad, and at one time was ordered to clear Charleston harbor of mines. While doing this, his ship was blown to pieces and Sampson and his sailors were hurled over one hundred feet, but was rescued with nearly all his sailors. He has cruised around the world in charge of American warships, and the San Francisco was at one time under his command, his boat during the recent war being the celebrated cruiser New York. **He died at Washington, D. C., May 6, 1902.**

ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.—This figure represents Admiral Dewey, who has added so much glory to the American Navy. As a Commodore he commanded six warships, forming the Pacific squadron. Immediately after the declaration of War with Spain, he was ordered to capture the Philippine Islands. On the morning of May 1st, 1898, he entered Manila Harbor before daybreak. A squadron of thirteen Spanish warships were in waiting for him, protected by the guns of two forts. At daybreak the battle began. Before nightfall the Spanish ships had been sunk and the guns of the forts silenced. The Spanish loss was over 300. Admiral Dewey did not lose a single ship or man, and as a reward he was made Admiral and given a gold medal for bravery.

ARMY AND NAVY HEROES.



1. Otis. 2. Dewey. 3. Miles. 4. Evans. 5. Sampson. 6. Merritt. 7. Hobson. 8. Lee. 9. Shafter. 10. Sigsbee. 11. Wheeler. 12. Schley. 13. Funston.

REAR-ADMIRAL WINFIELD S. SCHLEY.—The commander of the Flying Squadron is a skilled leader and a brave sailor. He was born in Maryland in 1839 and graduated at Annapolis in 1860. His first cruise was on the frigate Niagara. He was made Lieutenant in 1862, and took an active part in many engagements during the Civil War. From 1869 to 1872 he served in the Asiatic squadron, and took part in the capture of the Korean forts in 1871. He was made Commander in 1874. From 1876 to 1879 he cruised in Southern waters. In 1884 he commanded the relief expedition which rescued Lieut. Greely and his comrades.

CAPT. CHARLES SIGSBEE, Commander of the ill-fated warship Maine, which was destroyed in the harbor at Havana, on the evening of February 15, 1898. He has spent thirty-six years in naval and military service. His bravery and quick action have been shown on more than one occasion. In the summer of 1897 the Maine was leaving Brooklyn, when an excursion boat with hundreds of passengers got in its way. It was impossible to stop the huge warship, but Capt. Sigsbee turned its course so that it escaped the excursion boat by crashing into the dock. The damage was heavy but no one was injured. When the Maine was blown up Capt. Sigsbee was injured, but in spite of that he exerted every effort to save his sailors and was the last to leave the vessel.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT was born in New York City on December 1, 1836, his parents moving to Illinois a few years later. At the age of sixteen he began the study of law, but after a year's study went to West Point, where in due course he graduated. His war record begins with the Civil War, during which he was rapidly promoted and soon became a General. He was engaged in many battles and skirmishes and was distinguished for individual bravery. He fought nine battles in ten days and in all of them was victorious. In 1897 he was appointed to command the Department of the East, and in May, 1898, after the breaking out of the American-Spanish War, President McKinley appointed him Military Commander and Governor of the Philippines.

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE was born in Richmond, Va., and his ancestors have long been known as the "Fighting Lees of Virginia." He was a General in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and a brave soldier. President Cleveland appointed him as Consul to Havana, and his unfaltering and energetic action won the approval of the American people. As Major-General he had charge of the troops at Havana when that city was evacuated by the Spanish.

CAPTAIN ROBLEY B. EVANS, better known as "Fighting Bob," was born in 1847 and graduated at the Annapolis Naval Academy just as the Civil War broke out. He was active in many naval battles during the war and was several times wounded. In the recent American-Spanish War he was in charge of the battleship Iowa, and gained much distinction for the part he took in the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago.

This is an excellent representation of LIEUT. RICHMOND P. HOBSON, the hero of the Merrimac. He is 27 years old and a native of Alabama. He graduated from Annapolis and entered the Navy, being attached to the Construction Department. After Cervera's fleet of Spanish ships entered the harbor of Santiago, Lieut. Hobson conceived the idea of blocking up the channel so there could be no escape. His plans were accepted by Admiral Sampson, in charge of the blockading fleet, and one dark night he, with seven volunteers from the navy, steamed the Merrimac into the channel. It was met with a hot fire from Spanish ships and forts, but Lieut. Hobson turned the steamer broadside and sank it in the channel. He and his crew were picked up by Admiral Cervera and he was kept a prisoner for several weeks, when a transfer was effected.

GENERAL ELWELL S. OTIS was born in New York about fifty-five years ago. He has seen many years of active service in the army. For a number of years he was Brig.-General of the Department of the Colorado. Shortly after the breaking out of the war with Spain Gen. Otis was made Major-General, and after the cessation of hostilities he was sent to command the Philippines. It was during his command there that Aguinaldo began an insurrection. With great skill and bravery Gen. Otis began the work of subduing the insurgents. The attack upon Manila was successfully resisted, and gradually he began to cripple the insurgent forces. Many battles have taken place, and in all the Americans have been successful and met with small loss.

The Concert Hall or Winter Garden.



ON leaving the Central Hall visitors may pass directly into the Concert Hall, a magnificent room occupying the full height of the building and extending in depth to Twenty-fourth street. The walls are tastefully decorated with handsome mirrors and tropical plants, and ample accommodations are provided for those who seek rest after a tour through the Eden Musée.

The south side of the hall is occupied by the stage, on which the Eden Musée Orchestra performs daily, from 2:30 to 5 in the afternoon, and from 8 to 11 in the evening.

JAPANESE JUGGLERS.

These marvelously perfect and artistic figures are posed in the Winter Garden, where the daily afternoon and evening concerts are held. Japanese people are celebrated for their skill in jugglery, strength and dexterity, and the feats they perform are so difficult that they seem impossible. The figures represented in wax are arranged upon pedestals around the Winter Garden, in addition to which several figures are suspended from the truss work of the Garden. These latter include a Japanese woman balanced upon a slender wire, a girl upon a trapeze and two other figures suspended in graceful and difficult attitudes. The fifteen figures represented show difficult feats performed by these wonderful people.

The sides of the Winter Garden are covered with huge French plate mirrors which reflect the figures until the number seems almost unlimited. They are all dressed in the richest costumes possible and to a large extent the figures and costumes are exact reproductions of famous Japanese jugglers who have from time to time performed at the Musée.

JAPANESE WARRIOR.

In the rear of the Winter Garden will be found the very interesting figure of a Japanese warrior in armor. The attention of the public is called particularly to the wonderful delicacy of the work shown in the manufacture of the complicated armor on this figure.

THE LAOCOON.

This beautiful statue, in bronze, is a faithful reproduction of one of the best known of ancient statuary, whose origin is shrouded in mystery. It was discovered in 1506, on the site of the ruins of Titus's Palace in Rome, where it had remained buried in the dirt since the destruction of Rome by the Goths and Vandals. It had become damaged, and a restoration was effected by Michael Angelo, who found that the statue was made up of three marble blocks most skillfully joined together. Since that time it has been discovered that six stones were used instead of three. As Michael Angelo was deceived, it shows the skill employed by the ancients in sculpture. The statue is supposed to have been carved about 100 years B. C. It represents a portion of the mythology which enshrouds the early history of Rome. Laocoon was a priest of Apollo, and as such was vowed to chastity. He subsequently married and became the father of two sons. Apollo was bitterly incensed at his action, but not until the sons had grown to manhood did he take his revenge. The father idolized his sons, and for fear of Apollo's vengeance never let them leave his side. The statue shows how Apollo was revenged. One day the father and sons were walking by the seashore. Suddenly from out of the water glided hideous monsters, which crushed in their slimy folds both the father and his beloved sons. The Musée's statue is the most famous reproduction that has ever been made of this work of art. It is a perfect copy of Michael Angelo's restoration.

No. 21. SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

Sir Moses Montefiore, the foremost character in the last century of Jewish history, was born in London on October 24, 1784, and died in Ramsgate, in Kent, England, on July 28, 1885, at the unusual age of over one hundred and a half years. Sir Moses dated his ancestry back, in direct and uninterrupted line, to a wealthy family that settled in Spain 200 years before Christ. The hidalgos of Castile and Arragon, the aristocracy of Europe, some of whom pride themselves upon counting their ancestors among the Crusaders, were parvenus in comparison with this Jewish patriarch. A Hebrew of strictest orthodoxy, he has been the admired and beloved among the orthodox of all religions.

No. 22. REV. CHARLES H. PARKHURST, D. D.

Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., teacher, preacher and reformer, is one of the most noted men in New York, and was born in Framingham, Mass., in 1842. While pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Lenox, Mass., his preaching attracted the notice of New York people who spend their summers in this delightful Berkshire village. He was called to the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and a few years ago entered upon a warfare against vice in New York city, which has made him famous throughout the country.

No. 23. SALVATION ARMY LASS.

The figure of the Salvation Army lassie will be recognized at once by all visitors to the Musée, whether they come from the East, West, North or South. Dressed as she is in the regulation Salvation Army costume, she makes a striking figure, holding a copy of the *War Cry* with a street arab in charge, and making a mute appeal to all for assistance in the cause she represents.

No. 24. CARDINAL McCLOSKEY.

Cardinal McCloskey, the first American priest who succeeded in attaining the highest position, next to that of the Pope, which it is in the power of the Roman Church to bestow. He rose to the elevated rank of Cardinal, not by family influence—he was of humble origin—nor by political pressure, but entirely by reason of his intellectual powers, his learning and the spotless purity of his life. The Cardinal was born in Brooklyn, Long Island, on March 20, 1810. Only a few years before that date his parents had come from Dungivin, in the County of Derry, Ireland. At the age of twelve the boy was sent to St. Mary's College, in Emmitsburgh, in Maryland, and was ordained in 1834, by Bishop Dubois, at the old St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mulberry street, New York. He finished his ecclesiastical studies at the Gregorian University in Rome, and returned to New York in 1838. In 1847 he was elected Bishop of Albany, and upon the death of Archbishop Hughes, of New York, he succeeded to the distinguished position of the latter.

JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE.

JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE, who claims the title of Elijah III, is a remarkable combination of business ability and religious enthusiasm. He was born in Scotland about sixty-five years ago, and nearly his whole life has been spent in trying to convince people that he is a prophet, and styles himself Elijah III. His little band of worshippers steadily grew until he founded the City of Zion, a short distance out of Chicago. This city is a model of business enterprise. In the fall of 1903 he visited New York with over 3,000 followers and made a campaign against sin.

THE GALLERY.

The gallery surrounding the Winter Garden is one of the most interesting places in the Musée. From it can be seen all the attractions of the Winter Garden. But the main feature of interest is the stereopticon views. They are enclosed in small walnut cases. Nearly \$10,000 has been expended in making these views complete. The lenses are the finest that can be secured, and many of the pictures were taken specially for the Musée. The pictures are so arranged that visitors can take a photographic trip around the world, visiting almost every place of general interest. In addition to views of scenery, pictures of the choicest works of art in the world are shown. Many hours can be pleasantly and profitably spent in studying these pictures.

Historical Chamber.



FTER making the tour of the Winter Garden and its galleries the visitor will find a staircase at the Twenty-fourth street end of the Garden which leads to the Historical Chamber. Here are portrayed in wax numerous scenes that are interesting and instructive at the same time, and in which are shown the figures of many men, some of whom have become renowned for their valiant deeds, while others are noted for their cruelty, but in each instance some characteristic episode has been taken in illustration of their career.

At the foot of the stairs, to the left, will be seen a wonderful and most realistic group.

No 26. ATTACK ON A COUNTERFEITERS' DEN.

This group represents a raid upon a den of counterfeiters in the thickly settled section of New York city known as the East Side. In some portions of the East Side the buildings literally swarm with Hebrews, Italians and representatives of every nationality. Every square foot of room is used, the basements as well. It is well known that the safest place of concealment is in a crowded section, and it is for this reason that the most famous counterfeiters in the United States have made their headquarters on the East Side. They arrange small plants consisting of molds, dies and presses, and secure enough room in some old building to begin operations. Purposely they dress just like their neighbors and apparently are laboring people, so that they attract little attention. Their counterfeiting operations are carried on generally late at night, and almost noiselessly. Detectives and Secret Service men pass along the streets, but see nothing in the appearance of the buildings or the occupants to suggest a den of counterfeiters. As a matter of fact, it is claimed that in no instance has such a band been detected through the clumsiness of their operations. In nearly every case the Secret Service men first detect the passing of counterfeit money through complaints received, and after tireless energy locate the distributors of spurious money. As frequent supplies of counterfeit money are necessary, the "shadowing" generally results in locating the source of supply. Then a raid is made. This group shows a den while a raid is being made. The half dozen members of the gang are at work making spurious coins when the door opens and the Secret Service men rush in. This group is an actual reproduction of a scene which occurred a few months ago. All of the counterfeiters were arrested, and after a hardly contested trial were sent to prison. The Secret Service men are acquainted with the operations of the best known counterfeiters in the United States, and at all times these suspected people are kept under close watch.

INFRINGING PIRATES, BEWARE!!!

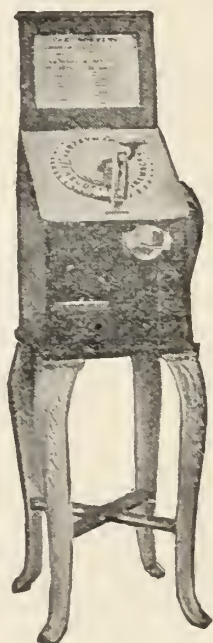
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NEW YORK CITY.

No. 27. HIAWATHA AND MINNEHAHA.

This group represents in pathetic detail a scene from Longfellow's fanciful poem of "Hiawatha." It is the death of Minnehaha. A portion of an Indian camp is shown in realistic manner. Upon a rough cot, softened by leaves and ferns, lies Minnehaha, the "Laughing Water." Kneeling by her side is the brave and stalwart Hiawatha. He is clutching her hands, vainly imploring her to live. Aside from its pathos there is a daintiness in the tender expression of Indian life as shown in the poem. The young couple, whose lives have been influenced by the "East Wind" and the "West Wind," find their parting in the peaceful moonlight.

No. 28. THE DUDE AMONG THE TYROLESE.

(SALON TIROLIEN.)

The graphic group of guide, countrymen and countrywomen and swell city man in the scene before us, laid in the Tyrol, will appeal to the risibility and sense of humor of all. The characteristic attitudes of the mountaineers have been exceedingly well depicted and are to the manner born. The grave young man is the city swell (or dude) who has been taken to the hospitable cabin of the mountaineers in the Tyrol on the approach of night by his guide. He has been warmly welcomed, as is customary with the Tyrolese, and has got on so well with his entertainers that he has become on exceedingly good terms with himself, so much so that he has ventured into Cupid's field, generally dangerous ground, but on this occasion not so, as the buxom lasses to whom he has addressed his gallantries will have none of them. He, a'l earnestness, is met by the quizzing of his nearest fair neighbor and the laughter of her companion, while the men around are smiling at him and giving the girls their undisguised support. A city man is ever an object of interest to these mountaineers, but he usually finds that with all their artlessness and innocence they generally are able to hold their own with him. It is to be hoped that this misguided young man will not have to resume his travels on the morrow with an unmistakable sense of feeling "flat."

No. 29. STORMING OF CONSTANTINOPLE BY MAHOMET II.

This imposing group is a faithful reproduction of the celebrated painting by Benjamin Constant, which hangs in the museum of Toulouse. The scene represents one of the greatest events in history. The fall of Constantinople sealed the doom of the Eastern Empire, the last remnant of the great Roman Empire. Moreover, it marks one of the great epochs in history. With the taking of the beautiful city on the Bosphorus, that period known as the Middle Ages came to an end. Several attempts to capture the city had been made for over fifty years, until Mahomet II. began in 1452, in bitter earnest, a systematic and well planned siege. An army of 300,000 men and a fleet of 426 ships were called upon to accomplish his end. For fifty-three days the heroic Christians kept the savage Mahometans at bay, but at last, exhausted by starvation and despair, they had to yield. On May 29, 1453, Mahomet entered the city amid frightful scenes of carnage and cruelty.

No. 30. DEATH MASKS OF FAMOUS PERSONS.

The majority of people do not realize what a death mask is, or how difficult it is to obtain a perfect one. Within five hours after the death of a prominent person an artist makes the death mask. The face is carefully oiled, and then covered with a thick coating of plaster of paris paste. After this has been dried it is removed and shows a perfect reverse of the features. With proper care a reproduction can be made from this mask, either in plaster or wax. No more perfect representation of the features could be secured than from a reproduction of a death mask. In all ages it has been the custom to take a death mask of prominent persons immediately after death. Many have been lost or broken, but in the Pantheon collection of death masks, in Paris, there are masks which are priceless because of the prominence of the subjects from whom the masks were made. These masks are carefully treas-

ured and it is impossible for visitors to get very near them. Reproductions of them have been seldom made, and then only for public purposes. For years the Eden Musée has endeavored to secure productions of these masks, and finally its efforts, accompanied by great expense, were successful. The Musée artists were allowed to make wax casts from the masks, and these casts are now placed on exhibition. In the original collection you see nothing except the rough pieces of plaster which contains the mask, but in the Musée you see the features of the famous personages, just as they appeared within five hours after their respective deaths. The custom of securing death masks has been followed out to a greater extent in Europe than in this country. It is for that reason that we have no masks of Washington or the other great men who laid the foundations of this Government. Each reproduction of a mask is numbered, and for the aid of the visitors a brief biographical sketch is given of the original of each.

No. 1.—MARTIN LUTHER.

The great German reformer, whose writings and teachings started a new era in religious history. He was born November 10, 1483, in Eisleben, and died at the same place February 18, 1546.

No. 2.—NAPOLEON I.

The greatest General of modern history, if not of all times. Humbly born, he gradually rose as a soldier until he had conquered almost the whole of Europe. He was born in Corsica, August 15, 1769, and died at St. Helena, May 5, 1821, where he had been imprisoned after his defeat at Waterloo by the English.

No. 3.—FREDERICK II., KING OF PRUSSIA.

The greatest ruler and warrior Prussia ever had. Born January 24, 1712, and died August 17, 1786.

No. 4.—DANTE.

His full name was Dante Aleghieri, author of the "Divina Comedia," sometimes called the Inferno. Carlyle called him "The Voice of the Silent Centuries." He was born in Florence in May, 1265, and died at Ravenna September 14, 1321.

No. 5.—MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

This unhappy Queen was born about 1550, and after being imprisoned for years as a pretender to the English throne, was beheaded February 8, 1587, by order of Queen Elizabeth.

No. 6.—JAMES HEPBURN, EARL OF BOTHWELL.

One of the husbands of Mary, Queen of Scots. Murdered the Queen's husband and married her. Died in prison in 1575.

No. 7.—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Her reign was eventful for the advancement of art and literature, but is clouded by political crimes.

No. 8.—OLIVER CROMWELL.

Born April 25, 1599, and died September 3, 1658.

No. 9.—NAPOLEON III.

Born in Paris, April 20, 1808, and died in 1873, after a life full of political vicissitudes.

No. 10.—BERTEL THORWALDSEN.

One of the world's greatest sculptors. Born November 19, 1770, and died March 24, 1844.

No. 11.—CHARLES XII., KING OF SWEDEN.

A ruler and warrior of great genius. Born June 27, 1682, and died November 30, 1718.

No. 12.—FELIX MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY.

A musician and composer of great genius. Born in Hamburg, February 3, 1809, and died in Leipsic, November 4, 1847.

No. 13.—JOHANN CHRISTOPHER FRIEDRICH VON SCHILLER.

Germany's greatest poet. Born at Marboch, November 10, 1759, and died May 9, 1805.

No. 14.—FRANZ LISZT.

The king of piano artists and a composer of merit. Born October 22, 1811, and died in 1886.

No. 15.—HENRI IV., KING OF FRANCE.

Born about 1550, and was foully murdered May 14, 1610.

No. 16.—JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE.

An inspired poet and author. Born August 28, 1749, in Frankfort, Germany, and died March 22, 1832.

No. 17.—LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN.

Stands at the head of all the great composers of music. Born December 17, 1770, and died in Vienna, March 27, 1827.

No. 18.—F. VON SCHILL.

A great Prussian warrior. Born January 6, 1776, and died May 31, 1809.

No. 19.—KARL MARIA FRIEDRICH ERNST VON WEBER.

A celebrated German musician. Born December 18, 1786, and died June 5, 1826.

No. 20.—QUEEN LOUISA OF PRUSSIA.

Born in Hanover in 1776 and died in 1810. One of the noblest queens of history.

No. 31. GENERAL WASHINGTON.

This central tableau represents a stirring scene from our national history: GENERAL WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE, in December, 1776, shortly before the battles of Trenton and Princeton. This beautiful, lifelike group is modeled after the well-known picture by Emanuel Leutze and ranks among the finest works of art in the Eden Musée.

No. 32. EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.

This group represents a thrilling rescue after an explosion in a coal mine. In all coal mines there is more or less fire damp, or heavy gas. A spark from a match or lamp will cause an explosion. Many years ago it was discovered that if the miners' lamps were surrounded by fine wire gauze, the gas would not explode. In all mines the lamps are protected in this manner, and the greatest care is exerted at all times to prevent explosions. No smoking is allowed, and if anyone were to light a match an explosion might occur. In the present case, through some mysterious manner, the explosion has occurred. Relief has been obtained, and the bodies of the dead and unconscious are being removed from the mine. Many thousands of lives are lost in mine explosions each year.

The Crypt.

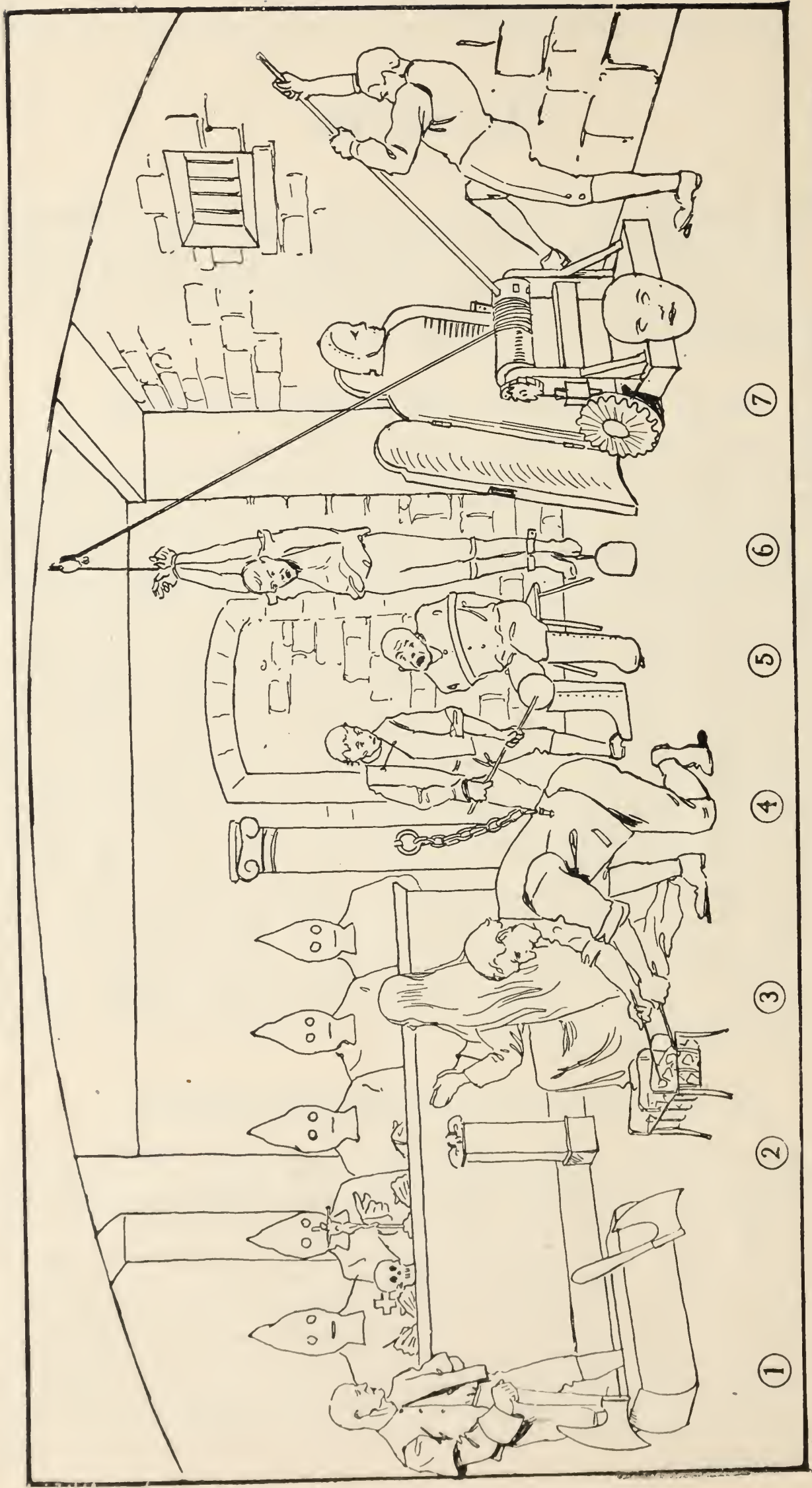
IN the passage leading from the Historical Chamber to the Chamber of Horrors there are some handsome looking-glasses, reflecting the beauties of the human form under various aspects; also the figure of old MERE FROUCHARD, from the popular play "The Two Orphans," holding her comforting bottle in her hands. The face of the latter bears an excellent likeness to the late Miss Marie Wilkins, the excellent artiste who created the character at the Union Square Theatre.

No. 34. HORRORS OF THE SPANISH INQUISITION.

Until a study of history is made it is difficult to realize the crimes that have been committed in the name of religion. In ancient times there were only two classes of people, the Greeks and the Barbarians. The Greeks considered that all people who did not belong to that nationality were barbarians. It was not, however, until the fourth century that the Inquisition arose. This was the name given to an ecclesiastical court of law, whose sole object was to discover and punish heretics. Occasionally priests and laymen were tortured and killed because their religious faith was supposed to be contrary to the dogmas of the Church. In the twelfth century the Council of Verona, which was held under the auspices of Pope Lucius III., issued edicts against heresy. But it remained for Innocent III. to give to the Inquisition the terrible meaning it has since held. It spread throughout Europe and gained rapidly in power. One of the chief duties of the bishop was to hunt throughout the length and breadth of their parishes for heretics. When any were found their homes were broken up, their families separated, and the property confiscated. In many cases this was not sufficient. The heretics were sometimes killed, sometimes imprisoned for life and sometimes horribly tortured. In France and Germany the Inquisition did not last long, but in Spain it flourished for centuries in all its horrors. The least punishment that could be inflicted upon a heretic was confiscation of property. As all confiscated property went directly to the state, it can readily be seen what a powerful weapon was held by the state officials. It required very little proof to convict one of heresy. The mere charge by the officials of the state was generally sufficient. Men of every class who did not wield powerful state influence constantly trembled because they expected hourly to be charged with heresy. Once charged, no matter by whom, arrest and torture followed. From 1481 to 1495, fourteen years, 8,800 persons, including women and children, were burned at the stake in Spain as heretics. The Inquisition has now practically been abolished in all civilized countries.

No. 35. EXECUTION OF A BURMESE CRIMINAL.

This group illustrates the mode of executing criminals and public offenders in Burmah. In that country the elephant is surrounded by an element of sacredness. It is for this reason that he is employed as an executioner. Almost from birth the elephant set aside for such purposes is trained to raise his foot and stamp it down whenever he is prodded on a certain part of the neck. After he has become well trained he is led to a public square where the execution is to take place. The victim's head is placed upon a block, face downward. The elephant approaches with slow and dignified step. When directly in front of it and at a given signal the driver prods the elephant's neck. In a twinkling the elephant raises his foot and crushes the victim's head, giving vent to a roaring, bellowing sound. In the Musée's group the surroundings have been admirably depicted. The costumes worn by the spectators are exact reproductions, and the scene, although in wax, is horrible enough not soon to be forgotten. From the cell in the background the next victim gazes at the execution with countenance filled with terror.



1. Beheading.

2. Judge.

3. Victim Pleading.

4. Fire Torture.

5. Burning the Limbs.

6. Hanging with Weights.

7. The Iron Maiden.

No. 36. THE HINDOO WOMAN'S SACRIFICE.

This group represents the "Suttee" as it was formerly practiced in many barbarous countries, and particularly upon the banks of the River Ganges. On the funeral pyre, erected before the temple, a young widow is bound to a stake, while the body of her husband lies at her feet. Around stand several relatives of her late husband, including a Brahmin or priest, whose duty it is to see that no mercy is given or asked for. One of the relatives is applying a lighted torch to the pyre. As shown in the group, the flames are already creeping upward, lapping the dead body and hurrying on to their living victim. From the top of the pyre a heavy smoke is ascending and a look of horror is upon the widow's face. If she cries out in agony and begs for pity the relatives will only sing and dance in an effort to drown her cries.

No. 37. THE DYING GAMEKEEPER.

This is a mechanical group and the scene is laid in the forest. The event depicted is the shooting of the gamekeeper of the estate by a roaming poacher. The gamekeeper is represented as in the throes of death. He claps his hands convulsively as he lies on the ground wounded, his eyes move as if to catch sight of the assassin and the figure breathes slowly as life ebbs away.

No. 38. BEHEADING IN MOROCCO.

This tableau presents a ghastly scene—a public execution in Morocco. This brutal mode of executing the death penalty exists to-day, fortunately, only among barbarous nations; and the rulers and inhabitants of Morocco, in spite of all their preposterous pretensions, are nothing but barbarians of the worst kind. The condemned man kneels down on an elevated point of some public building, and the executioner, with one blow of a heavy sword, as sharp as the edge of a razor, severs the victim's head from the trunk. The group is modeled after the famous picture of Gerôme, in the gallery of the Palais du Luxembourg.

No. 39. BONAVIDA AND THE LION.

This group is a thrilling and realistic representation of the fight between the wild lion Baltimore and Bonavita, the animal trainer, at Bostock's show in Dreamland, Coney Island, during the latter part of August, 1904. Bonavita had made his boast that he could conquer any lion. At first he subdued Baltimore and gave several exhibitions. The actions of the animal induced the management to try to prevent further performances. Bonavita insisted upon another performance, during which the fierce lion suddenly attacked the trainer and literally tore his arms and shoulders into shreds. Bonavita is slowly recovering, but will never face Baltimore again. This group was secured with great difficulty from actual measurements, and the costume worn by Bonavita is the identical one he wore at the time of the attack. On account of its artistic merit the group is proving a great attraction, and its thrilling qualities make it a good addition to the Chamber of Horrors.

No. 40. VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF A MINE.

This scene represents the interior of a mine, with hardy men at work in search of precious metals. To the right can be seen the mode of extracting gold, and to the left is an exceedingly correct representation of a coal mine. At the bottom of the shaft leading to the coal mine is a young girl waiting with her father's dinner in a basket.

NOTICE.

THE BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS, organized in 1851, is now selling a new form of Policy Contract which is the most liberal issued by any Life Insurance Company. It is a **SPECIAL POLICY** with **SPECIAL GUARANTEES**. The large Paid-up, Cash and Extended Insurance Values, as guaranteed by the justly celebrated **MASSACHUSETTS LAW**, are further increased by the largest **DIVIDENDS** paid by any Company on similar Policies. In addition to this, the Dividends may be so used in the Temporary Reduction of Premium Payments that while the Premium Payments steadily **decrease** year by year the Paid-up and Cash Values **increase** beyond those guaranteed by Law. The following illustrates this in an Optional Life Policy for \$10,000 at age 35.

Dividends, Basis of 1903, Used in Temporary Reduction of Premiums.

Year.	Net Annual Cost.	Values at End of Year.		Year.	Net Annual Cost.	Values at End of Year.	
		Cash.	Paid-up.			Cash.	Paid-up.
1st	\$276.30			11th	\$199.70	\$1,672.50	\$3 592 00
2d	276.30			12th	198.00	1,765.20	3,704.00
3d	276.30	\$186.00	\$470.00	13th	196.30	1,858.90	3,816.00
4th	276.30	317.80	790.00	14 h	194.50	1,952.90	3,928.00
5th	276.30	781.70	1,910.00	15th	192.70	2,504.40	4,930.00
6th	210.70	861.80	2,060 00	16th	184.80	2,601.90	5 010.00
7th	209.30	943 40	2,210 00	17th	182.80	2,698.40	5,080.00
8th	207.90	1,026.70	2,350.00	18 h	180.70	2,793.80	5,150.00
9th	206.40	1 111.50	2,490.00	19th	178.60	2,887.80	5,210.00
10th	204.90	1,580.50	3,470.00	20th	176.50	3,619.60	6,390.00

The above statement can be continued beyond twenty years.

For further particulars call on or address

JOHN H. ROBINSON, General Agent,
New York and New Jersey State Agency,
253 BROADWAY.

Nos. 42, 43. A MUTINY AT SEA.

This group represents in a thrilling way a scene that has many times been enacted upon the high seas. Crazed by superstition, or incited by greed, the sailors have mutinied and the ship is at their mercy. The captain has been dragged from his bed and killed, and his wife is about to share the same fate. The riotous sailors are looting the chests and drawers. Owing to the increase in steam vessels, with their speedy trips, intelligent officers and well disciplined crews, a mutiny at sea is now happily a rare occurrence.

Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47. FRUITS OF IDLENESS.

This group, consisting of four scenes or tableaux, represents in a startling way the development of crime through bad associates, and are only repetitions of what takes place daily in large cities. The different scenes follow in detail:

BAD COMPANY.

This scene shows the bad associations to which boys are exposed in certain streets of New York. The young criminal stands in front of a saloon watching with keen interest a game of craps between two small boys. In the doorway of the saloon stands a burly bar-keeper, who smiles upon anything that will help his business. A little girl is just leaving the saloon with a "growler" of beer.

THE THEFT.

In this scene the young criminal attempts to steal the purse of a stranger, being assisted by one of his idle companions. The street is a deserted one, and the thief's object is to grab the valuables of his victim and run. They are detected in the act and after a struggle—captured.

THE BLACK MARIA.

In New York City the large van which takes prisoners from the stations to the police courts is called The Black Maria. It is painted black and has barred windows. When the prisoners are all in the doors are closed and safely locked. Police officers accompany the van to prevent an attempt at recapture. It is this prison van that is shown in the third scene. The young criminal is entering, his companions being inside. The doors are about to close, and in a short time the prisoner will be in court facing a judge and jury. The case is clear against the culprits, and the sentence of the court comes quickly—five years at hard labor in State's Prison.

SING SING PRISON.

In this scene is shown briefly the occupation of the criminal in the prison. With other prisoners he is working in a small yard breaking stones. Guards with loaded rifles stand near him ready to shoot him down if he attempts to escape. All the life and sunshine he will see for the next five years are enclosed within the dreary walls which surround him. He loses his name and becomes only a number. His food is of the plainest, and he is not allowed to talk. All that he can do is to work hard to drown the thoughts of remorse, which makes life in prison a torment.

No. 48. CHARLOTTE CORDAY IN PRISON.

This woman, who stabbed Marat in the stirring days of the French Revolution, has become a noted character in history. Her full name was Marie Aimée Ann Charlotte Corday d'Armans, and she was born July 27, 1768, at St. Saturin, near Caen, France. Her family was an old and aristocratic one, but while she inherited the beauty for which its women were noted, she grew up with the idea of opposition to the aristocracy and in full sympathy with the ideal of liberty sought for by many of the revolutionists. When, however, the latter came into power, their tyranny and the consequent Reign of Terror filled her breast with horror, and, imbued with the desire to release the people from the thralldom that was oppressing them, she, in July, 1793, being then twenty-five years old, went to Paris, intending to kill Robespierre or Marat, both of whom were leaders of the revolutionists. She finally decided to kill Marat, because in the newspaper published by him, the *Ami du Peuple*, he had said that in order to strengthen the Republic of France 200,000 more heads would have to fall. She made numerous attempts to reach Marat's presence, and finally succeeded on July 13. It was about 7 o'clock in the evening when she gained admission to his apartments and Marat was taking his bath. She went directly to his bathroom and interested him by exposing a conspiracy which she said had been formed against him at Caen. He at once proceeded to put down in writing the names of the alleged conspirators, and while he was thus engaged she drew a dagger which she had concealed about her person, and stabbed him in the heart, killing him instantly. She gave herself up to the authorities. She was condemned to death, and on July 19, 1793, four days after the tragedy, she was beheaded.

Nos. 49 and 50. THE EXECUTION OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S ASSASSIN.

This group represents the last scene in the life of Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley. The interior of the death house in Auburn Prison shows Czolgosz in the execution chair and the electrodes properly adjusted. The mask has been placed over his face, the attendants have stepped to one side, the witnesses are gazing with awe upon the killing of a human being and the Warden stands near the door with a handkerchief in his hand. The falling of this handkerchief is the signal for the engineer to pull down the switch lever which will send the deadly current through the assassin. The crime for which Czolgosz was executed took place in Buffalo on September 6, 1901. President McKinley had visited the Pan-American Exposition. In the afternoon he held a reception and shook hands with many people. Czolgosz stood in the long line that slowly passed before the President. Around his left hand was wrapped a handkerchief, in the folds of which was concealed a revolver. When he approached, President McKinley extended his hand and just as the assassin grasped it he fired two shots, one striking the President in the chest and the other passing through the stomach. The wounded President was taken to the hospital, where an operation was performed. For a number of days there was a decided improvement, but despite the best medical aid in the country, a relapse came suddenly, and on September 13, 1901, at 2:15 a. m., death claimed him. The news almost stunned the civilized world. By proclamation the day of burial was set aside as a day of mourning. In nearly every church in the United States services were held. As the casket was being placed in the vault, for a period of 5 minutes almost all activity in the United States ceased. Street cars, steamboats, railroad trains, and even wagons halted, and millions of people stood with uncovered heads. In England the grief was almost as great as in this country.

No. 51. THE LIONS' DEN.

In this group is reproduced the lions' home in a rocky cave. One of the lions has just dragged in the mutilated body of a young child. Frolicking about the body are three lion cubs. The two old lions sit watching their offspring and the ghastly dinner with contented interest. This group is a reproduction of an incident which occurred in India several years ago, and was made from descriptions furnished by the hunters who succeeded in killing the old lions and capturing the young ones.

The American Gallery.

(TAKE ELEVATOR IN ENTRANCE HALL AND KEEP TO THE LEFT.)

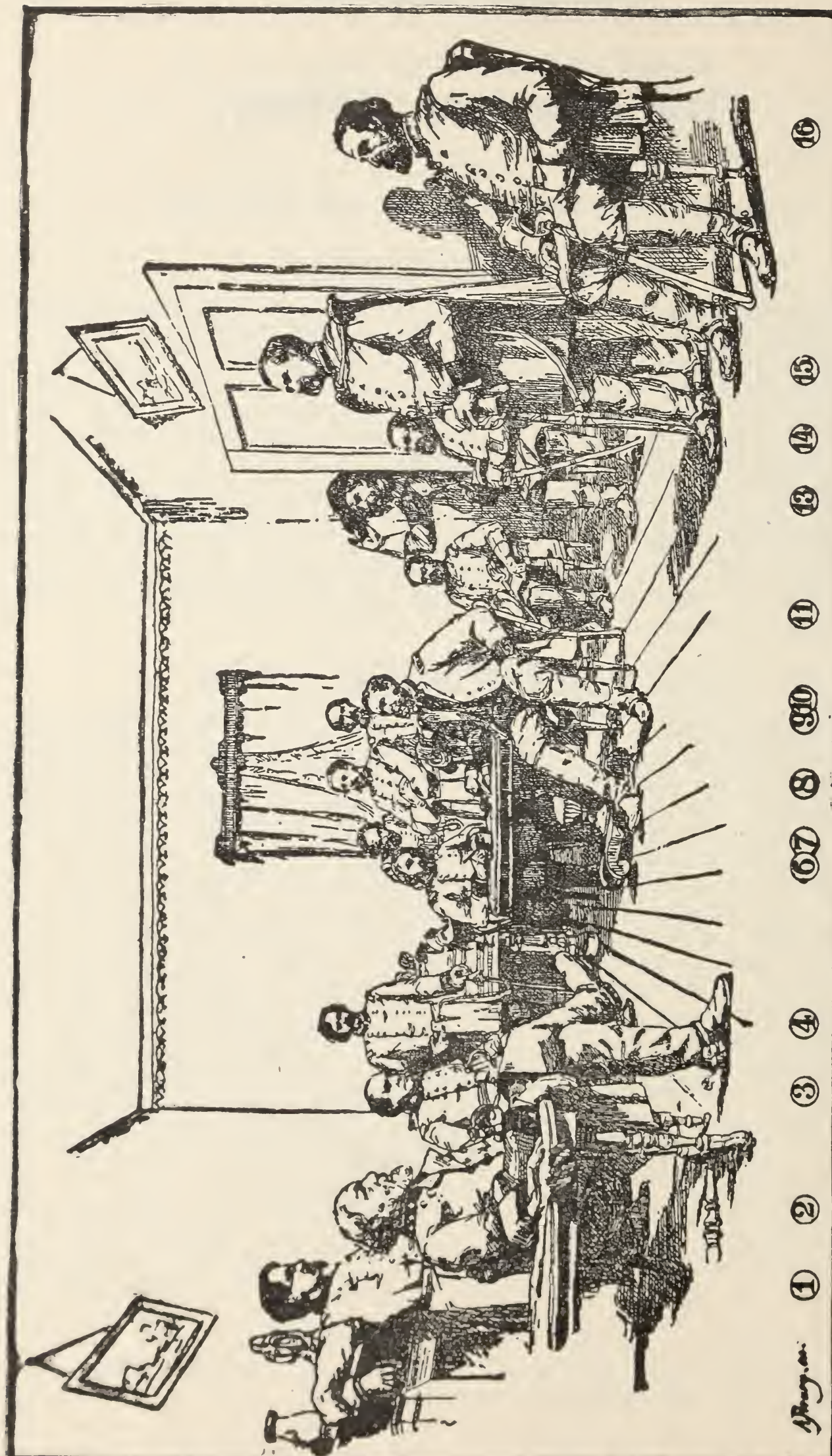
No. 52. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



INCOLN is symbolized in the act of striking off the shackles of the negro. In 1862 the famous President issued his preliminary proclamation of emancipation, and on the first day of January, 1863, the final proclamation was published, naming the States in rebellion and proclaiming that "all persons held as slaves within said designated States are and henceforward shall be free." The legal validity of these proclamations was never pronounced upon by the national courts, but they were soon recognized by the public opinion as practically irreversible. It was some time, however, before Congress finally acted upon the question. On January 31, 1865, that body, by joint resolution, proposed to the States the Thirteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, which abolished slavery in the United States. Official proclamation on December 18, 1865, declared it duly adopted. Lincoln's action in the sense above indicated gave the negro the freedom he now enjoys. Can aught more be fittingly said to his glory? His other services to his country speak for themselves.

No. 53. DEATH OF GENERAL LAWTON.

This group represents in a thrilling manner the death scene of General Lawton in the Philippines. In the background is shown the low lands around San Mateo and the groups of insurgents in battle. In the foreground is a trench in which American soldiers are firing at the insurgents. Upon the embankment around the trench stands General Lawton, fully exposed. A bullet from the retreating enemy has just entered his lungs and he is about to fall. Captain King, who stands near him, is reaching out to catch the hero. Through his bravery and ability General Lawton won many battles in the Philippines. He was cool and had perfect control of his men. This last battle in which he engaged was little more than a skirmish. San Mateo had been captured by the Americans three times, but each time General Otis, for some unknown reason, declined to keep it, and the insurgents again assembled there. It was decided to retake San Mateo, and General Lawton started at night with a small force of men to make the attack. The natives were surprised and made but little defense, although in their flight they kept up a continual fire. In the early part of the fight General Lawton was at the head of his troops. The rain was falling heavily and the advance was slow. Suddenly General Lawton stopped, and as he tried to steady himself exclaimed: "I am shot." Captain King caught him as he fell, and a few minutes later he expired. The position General Lawton occupied at the time he was struck was due to the efforts he had been making to provide for Lieutenant Wainwright, who had just been wounded. Not until the battle had been won did the soldiers know of their loss. The body was taken back to Manila, and later, amid impressive scenes, it was placed aboard the transport Thomas, to be borne back to this country. The burial took place in Arlington Cemetery, with military ceremonies. Major-General Henry Wade Lawton was about fifty years old, and was often called a man of peace. He won prominence in the war with Spain, and expected soon to leave the Philippines and return to his home in California, where he had some magnificent orange groves. He leaves a widow and several small children. In appreciation of his distinguished services, immediately after his death patriotic citizens of the United States raised \$100,000 as a fund for his family.



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- 1. Colonel Charles Marshall.
- 2. General Lee.
- 3. Major-Gen. Seth Williams.
- 4. Major-Gen. Edw. O. C. Ord.
- 5. Colonel Ely S. Parker.
- 6. Major-Gen. Rufus Ingalls.
- 7. Colonel (now General) Horace Porter.
- 8. Colonel Fred. T. Dent.
- 9. General Grant.
- 10. Colonel Orville E. Babcock.
- 11. General Custer.
- 12. Major-Gen. John G. Barnard.
- 13. Major-Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan.
- 14. Colonel Theodore S. Bowers.

No. 54. THE SURRENDER OF GEN. ROBERT E. LEE'S ARMY AT APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE.

This large and picturesque group represents one of the most stirring and dramatic scenes in the great war of the rebellion of the Southern States against the authority of the Union. It is quite beyond the province of this notice, and it is equally unnecessary, to enter into the causes that led to this mighty war, which in magnitude is without parallel in the world's history—not so much on account of the issues at stake, but as regards the number of men engaged, the extent of the territory on which the struggle took place, the number of the killed and wounded and the amount of money spent. It is even impossible to relate within this limited space the events immediately preceding the surrender of the Confederate army and the circumstances which placed its great commander, Gen. Robert E. Lee, in a position which left him no other way open. They are given with admirable laconicism, characteristic of the man who wrote it, in General Grant's now historical letter of about eight or ten lines, which he addressed to General Lee on April 7, 1865, two days previous to the surrender. In this brief missive General Grant simply said that, in view of the results of last week's fighting, General Lee must be convinced of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the "Army of Northern Virginia" (consisting at that time of about 28,000 men only, but comprising the flower of the Confederate troops,) in this struggle. "I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty," concluded Grant, "to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the Army of Northern Virginia." This letter was dispatched about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on April 7, from the hotel of Farmville, on the south side of the Appomattox River, where General Grant arrived in the morning.

Various communications were exchanged between the two commanders regarding the terms of the surrender until on April 9, at 11 A. M., General Grant received a last letter from General Lee asking for an interview to settle definitely the terms of the surrender of the Southern army. To this General Grant replied immediately that he, with some officers of his staff, would ride forward toward the Confederate front, and that any message stating where Lee wished the interview to take place would meet him on the road. This letter was given to Colonel Babcock, of the staff, with directions to take it by the most direct route to General Lee. After Babcock had left Grant and his staff set out at a trot toward the village of Appomattox Court House. It was about 1 o'clock in the afternoon that this now famous little village, with its half dozen houses, came in sight. It is situated on some rising ground, and the country beyond slopes down into a broad valley. The Confederates were seen with their columns and wagon trains covering the low ground. The Fifth Corps and part of Ord's command of the Northern Army were occupying the high ground. In front of a two-story brick house, better in appearance than the rest of the houses, Colonel Babcock's orderly was seen sitting on his horse. He said that General Lee and Colonel Babcock had gone into this house a short time before, and he was ordered to post himself in the street and keep a lookout for General Grant so as to let him know where Lee was.

When Lee, accompanied by Babcock, had set out to meet General Grant, and as they were approaching the village of Appomattox Court House, they met one of its residents named Wilbur McLeon, who was told that General Lee wanted to occupy a convenient room in some house in the village. McLeon conducted the party to his own residence, which was about the best house in the place, where they awaited General Grant's arrival. The commander-in-chief arrived very soon afterward and immediately entered the house. After only a few minutes' private interview between the two generals, Colonel Babcock came to the front door of the house and beckoned the officers who had accompanied General Grant to come in. General Horace Porter, who was present at this momentous meeting, describes the scene as follows: "It was then about 1:30 in the afternoon of Sunday, April 9, 1865. We entered and found General Grant seated at a marble topped table in the centre of the room, and Lee sitting beside a small oval table near the front window, in the corner of the room, opposite the door by which we entered, and facing General Grant. Colonel Marshall, Lee's military secretary, was standing on his left side. We walked in softly and ranged ourselves quietly about the

room, as people enter a sick chamber." The group represented in the tableau has been chiefly modeled after a famous lithograph of the time, named "The Dawn of Peace." The officers present at the meeting were, besides the two commanders: Col. Charles Marshall, of General Lee's staff; Major-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, Major-Gen. O. C. Ord, Brevet Major-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Brig.-Gen. John A. Rawlins, chief of staff, and other members of General Grant's staff; Major-Gen. Seth Williams, Brevet Major-Gen. John G. Barnard, Colonel (now General) Horace Porter, Col. Orville E. Babcock, Col. Ely S. Parker, Col. Theodore S. Bowers, Col. Frederick T. Dent and Col. Adam Badeau.

AJEEB, THE CHESS PLAYER.

Visitors while on the gallery should not fail to see AJEEB, the mysterious chess and checker playing automaton. It represents a Moorish figure seated on a cushion, beneath which is a perfectly open table; in front is a small cabinet with doors, which are all open, as well as the back and chest of the figure. Any stranger is at liberty to play a game with the automaton; the movements of the figure are free and easy, and it shifts the pieces with as much accuracy as its living opponents and with much greater success, generally coming off the conqueror. In giving check to the king the automaton makes a sign by raising his head twice, and for checkmate three times.

No. 56. ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

David Glascoe Farragut, who ranks among the most brilliant naval commanders, entered the United States Navy while a boy and his valor in its service entitles him to the title of America's greatest naval hero. His actions at New Orleans, in 1862, first brought him to the notice of the world at large. In January, 1862, the Government placed him in command of the fleet destined for the capture of New Orleans, which was then defended by Forts Jackson and St. Philip and by numerous war vessels, fire ships, &c. He began by bombarding Fort Jackson on April 18. Seeing no prospect of reducing it, after six hours' heavy fire, he determined to attempt to reach the city by sailing past the forts in the darkness. This he did in the early morning of April 24, in the face of a heavy fire from the forts, the gunboats and the ironclad *Manassas*. The action lasted one hour and a half. The city was occupied on the 24th, and Farragut turned over the command of the place to General Butler on May 1. This brilliant action was the precursor of many others that added to his renown during the war. Congress created him an Admiral in 1864, and the citizens of New York presented him with a purse of \$50,000. He was as modest as he was brave.

No. 57. THE LAST MOMENTS OF JOHN BROWN.

This scene is a reproduction of Thomas Hovenden's picture, which is recognized as one of the most serious and significant works that has ever been painted in this country. It is easy to believe that we are looking at a faithful transcript of the actual scene and that photography itself could not have made a more accurate record. In spite of the constrained attitude and the partial concealment of the face, we recognize the stalwart old man, half saint, half savage, who impressed himself so forcibly upon all who met him. The idea of the painting is taken from John G. Whittier's celebrated poem of "John Brown."

"John Brown, of Osawatimie, they led him out to die;
And lo! a poor slave mother, with her little child, pressed nigh;
Then the bold blue eye grew tender, and the old harsh face grew mild,
As he stooped between the jeering ranks and kissed the negro's child!"

NO. 58. THE BARBETTE OF THE OLYMPIA AT MANILA.

This wonderfully artistic and realistic group portrays an actual scene on board the American man-o'-war Olympia, on the memorable May 1st, 1898, when Commodore Dewey, with a fleet of six warships, captured or sank the entire Spanish fleet of thirteen ships, and silenced the forts about the harbor of Manila, without the loss of a single ship or man. It is in the Barbettes of a man-o'-war that the real battle takes place. The Olympia was the Flag Ship of the Commodore's squadron and it was from her Barbettes that the first American guns were fired. In this group, by the most careful measurements, one of the Olympia's guns has been reproduced, as well as the interior of the Barrette. As large as this gun is, it can be made to belch forth its message of death three times a minute for many consecutive minutes. The heat generated is intense, and to better endure it, as well as to be free in action, the sailors strip to the waist and work with almost incredible speed. A thick armor plate protects them from the enemy's cannon. Sometimes a heavy shot will pierce the armor and kill all the men behind it. But at Manila the shells fell harmless. Note the perfect modeling of the sailor's muscles, the huge projectile, the little cubes of smokeless gunpowder, etc.

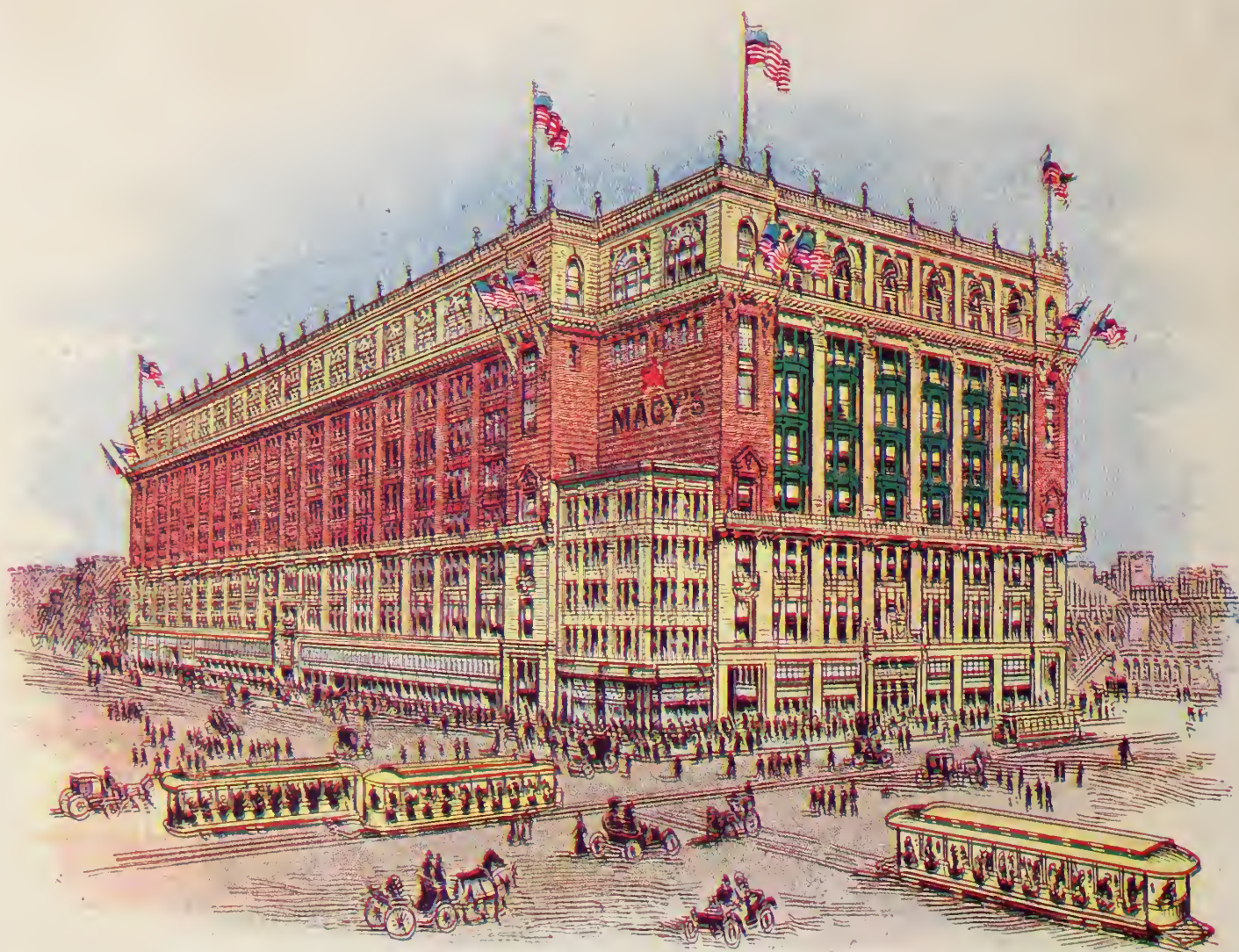
NO. 59. THE SPIRIT OF '76.

This artistic group will send a thrill through the heart of every schoolboy, old and young alike. It was the fife and drum of these three patriots that brought the victory of Bunker Hill, and it was the same patriotism which brought freedom into the United States. When the call came to oppose the tyrannical power of England, all over the land went a desire for liberty. It was not necessary to call to arms more than once. Farmers left their plows, boys hurried to battle from schools, and business men closed their stores and shouldered their muskets, the fife and drum, the keynote of the struggle for liberty, being heard throughout the country.



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(IN ENTRANCE HALL)



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